BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY
S. R. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
HARNAMDAS FISHANDAS & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 136 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1921. TWO ANNAS

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
13th August ..	"NOVARA" ..	6,850
20th " ..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th " ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
10th " ..	A STEAMER ..	11,430
17th " ..	"PLASSY" ..	7,346
24th " ..	"NALDERA"* ..	15,825
1st October,..	"SOUDAN" ..	6.696
8th " ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
15th " ..	"EGYPT" ..	7,941
22nd " ..	"CHINA" ..	7,952
29th " ..	"MALWA"* ..	10,941

"MANTUA" "NALDERA" "MALWA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
13th August ..	"DILWARA"	To Colombo Straits and China.
26th August ..	"MALWA"	*Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide
23rd September	"NARKUNDA"	Melbourne and
21st October ..	"MANTUA"	Sydney.

Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	....
11th August.	BANKURA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th August.	VASNA ..	Busreh Direct 11-30 a. m.
10th August	KARAPARA ..	E & S ports Noon
12th August	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
* Kazado Maru	N. Yanagi		28th July
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	12th Aug.	13th Aug, 24th "
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	20th "	2nd Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

* Calls at Colombo as a Special case.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5330	25thAug	7thAug
SeifukuMaru	M. Tonda	5857	5th	,, 20th ,,
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th	,, 18th ,,
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda.	8074	3rd	,, 16th ,,
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th	,, 9th Sept

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,309
RESERVE FUND	70,00,806

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application. SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

M. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buonos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonosaki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 287.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,75,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,88,75,52
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,46

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921 interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from ¾ per cent. to 1½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital		£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital		£ 999,500
Reserve Fund		£ 226,600
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,005.000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq. Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	6
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,23,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposite received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Farther particulars from:—
Post Box 22. 'Phone 3305. KHOSLA & CO. Manager

INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India,
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
802, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere

For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents.
309, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Ilukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited,

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. J. J. BELL ceases to be in our employ from this date.

G. M. ROSE,
Manager for India.

6th August, 1921. C10384

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed that the Court of the Additional District Judge, Nagpur has in Civil Suit No. 18 of 1920 ordered the sale of jewellery, i.e., Kantha set in with 62 diamonds and 64 Pannas belonging to Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Saheb Bhousley of Nagpur by auction, in execution of a decree obtained against him by Sir Bissessardass Daga. The auction will be held at 8 a.m. on 17-8-1921 at Nagpur in Chandi Sona Line at the shop of Sir Bissessardass Daga. All are cordially invited to attend and bid at the auction.

C10310

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry. Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59 Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT REWA STATE.

THE next contract for the extraction and export of certain minor produce consisting of Bahera (Terminalia Ballarica) Harra, Harri, (Myrobalan or Terminalia Chibula) Aonla (Phyllanthus Ambilica), Majith (used in dying) Catchu (Katha) Honey and wax, Gum of sorts, Chironji or Charoli, Tikhur, Bachandi, Country medicine such as Bhilawa, Banslochan, white and black Musli, roots of Pipra, Loadh, Roots of Chinar, Kamraj, Bheraj, Tejraj, Hansraj, Balraj, Butch and Chitawar, Horns of Arna (Bison) and Horns and Hides of Chital, Roj and Stag, from the Southern Rewa Forests which includes Illaqua Kaun, Patrehi, Deori, Kothi, Jaitpur, Sohagpur, Beohari, Pathraula, Majholi, Gungour and Camp Umaria, i.e. the forests situated within the Inspectorships of Chandia, Bardhogarh, Sohagpur Jaithari, Beohari and Mad was will be given by public auction at Rewa on the 31st August 1921 in the office of the undersigned at 11 a.m. The period of the contract will be for 3 or 5 years according to the orders of the Council of Regency.

The average income of the past 10 years to the State has been from October 1911 to September 1916 Rs. 50,500 per year, from October 1916 to September 1921 Rs. 75,000 per year.

Other conditions for the lease will be available in the office of the undersigned and will be announced at the time of bidding.

The contract period is to commence from the 1st October, 1921.

The auction will be held before Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye Revenue Member, Council of Regency, to whom further communication should be made.

V. K. MULYE,
Revenue Member,
Council of Regency, Rewa State.

Rewa, July 1921. C10336

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUILDING STONE.

A big stock of all sorts of good black BUILDING STONE ready for immediate delivery at CHEAPER RATE.

MANAGER, KALAYAN STONE QUARRY,
Kalayan Panwell Road, Ry. Bridge.

R465

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of Section 23, Schedule II. of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, it is hereby notified that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 10-30 a.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1921 and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Managing Governor.

C10294

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office,
Canada Building, Home Street,
(P O. Box No. 413). BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

GENUINE RAW LINSEED OIL. Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, Guaranteed fred from Lead. Quick Drying Varnish Paints. Black Bitumastic Paints, Dry in 10 minutes. Aluminium Paint mixed ready for use, Cloth Stamping Inks in White, Black, Blue, Red and Green specially recommended for Textile requirements.

Packing to suit customers' requirements.

Prices and samples on application to

Managing Agents,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.

NOTICE.

THE JUHU MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS will be conducted at the Juhu Church English School on the 1st September, 1921, between the hours of:—

Morning 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Evening 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The election roll and rules can be seen in the office of the undersigned at Pali Hill, Bandra.

Nomination papers should be delivered to the Mamlatdar of South Salsette at least seven days before 1st of September, 1921, as per rule 12 (1) of the Election rules.

Copies can be had at the undersigned's office.

In all four candidates are to be elected and the Municipality will hold office for three years ordinarily.

DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR,
Prant South Salsette, Bandra.

Bandra, 30th July, 1921. C10333

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Democratic Publishing Company Limited is ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1921, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, as settled by the share-holders on 30-7-1921 when the following business will be transacted:—

1. To elect a Board of Directors in place of the First Directors all of whom except the Director Ex-officio retire at this Meeting from office under Article 117 of the Articles of Association. The retiring Directors are however eligible for re-election.
2. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
3. And such other business as may be placed before the Meeting.

By the Order of the Board,
PAWAR, PEERBHOY & CO.,
Managing Agents.

C10319

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held the Registered Office of the Company No. 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the six months ending 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as NOTIFIED in the Press are CLOSED from the 25th July, 1921, to the 6th August 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th July, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 25th August, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday the 23rd July, 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. Change of Address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this so that the Dividend Warrant may not be lost or misdirected.

C10232

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from 3rd to 10th day of August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1921. C10295

THE MALBAR TIMBER CO, LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from MONDAY, 15th of August, the Registered Offices of the above Company will be REMOVED from 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, to 103, Medows Street, Fort.

For Jagabhai Manibhai & Co.,
Managing Agents,
N. H. SETALVAD,
Manager.

C10414

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINING & WEAVING CO LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company which was called on 29th July, 1921, is ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY the 10th day of August, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The business notified for transaction at the Meeting of 29th July, 1921, will be transacted at the adjourned Meeting on 10th August, 1921.

HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO.,
Agents.

C10287

NOTICE.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

THE following are entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of Registered Graduates and to enjoy all the privileges of registration:—

All graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any University in British India incorporated by any law for the time being in force or of any University in the United Kingdom, who ordinarily reside in Oudh and within five years from the commencement of the Act apply to the University to be granted ad eundem degrees of the University.

2. The initial fee for registration is Rs. 5 together with the first annual fee of Rs. 2.
3. Any graduate, at any time, while his name is on the register, shall become entitled to the retention of his name on the register for life on payment of a composition fee of Rs. 20
4. The fee payable for admission and the annual fee payable may also be compounded on payment of Rs. 25, in which case the graduate shall become eligible to the retention of his name on the Register of Graduates for life.
5. Application for registration should be sent to the Registrar, Lucknow University.

C10428

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1921.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Ranchordas V. Mehta as Director of the Company.
4—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1922, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company be CLOSED from 18th to 31st August, 1921, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during Office hours.

By order,
DADABHOY HARRICHAND,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th August, 1921. C10424

NOTICE.

THE BENGAL GALVANIZING AND FORGING COMPANY, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 206 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that the following special resolutions were passed by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 15th July, 1921, and were confirmed by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held at the same place on 6th August, 1921:—

(1) That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
(2) That Mr. Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.
(3) That Mr. Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee, the Liquidator be and is hereby authorised to sell the entire undertaking of the Company to the Agricultural Implements Co., Ltd., in consideration of their paying to the Liquidator as the price thereof Rs. 3,925 in cash and all costs of and incidental to the assignment of the undertaking and that the Liquidator be and is hereby authorised to enter into any necessary agreement in that behalf with the said Agricultural Implements Co., Ltd.

DAMODHER GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE,
Liquidator.

C10406

LOST SHARES

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 1827 for 5 Shares Nos. 14164/14168 of The Gokak Mills, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Hashimbhoy M. Abdul Kayoom, has been lost, mislaid or stolen. Any person dealing with it will do so at his own risk.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

C10420

NOTICE.

LOST, MISPLACED or STOLEN one SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 114 for 100 shares of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing originally in the name of Mahesh Chandra Biswas, Tarkavagish (deceased). Notice is hereby given that anyone dealing with same will do so at his or their own risk.

For and on behalf of
The Indian & Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd.,
PADAMSHINH NARSHINHBHAI,
Director.

C10401

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2758 OF 1919.

LALSHANKER KHUSHALDAS JOSHI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ABAJI BALWANT ROKDE, of Sholapur Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mangal Peth, Sholapur .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of August 1920, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 29th day of August, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece and parcel of land or ground with messuages tenements or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate, lying and being in Faltangali, Mangalwar Peth Sholapur, Sub-division Sholapur, district Sholapur, registered in the Sub-Registrar's Register in the name of Abarao Balwant Rokde the number of house being 2843 length North to South 37½ cubits (hathis) breadth East to West 13 cubits and having side walls of its own. It is facing North and is bounded as follows. On the east there is a common lane, on the South the house of Sakharam Nemchand, on the West the house of Aparao Rokade (now belonging to Vithalrao Nagarkar) and on the North by Public Street. As the land is gaothan there is no survey number.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1921.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C10190

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

NOTICE.

BIG LOTS OF OLD WOOD, LIFE RAFTS, CABOOSES, IRON SCRAP, IRON LATRINE, LIFE BELT BOXES, IRON PIPES, TEAKWOOD DOORS, DEAL WOOD AND TEAKWOOD PLANKS, ETC., ETC., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Under instruction from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Alexandra Dock by the side of Blue Gate, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.

Purchaser will have to pay fifty per cent deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him, and remove such lots within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be resold if so occasioned while he will have no claim on such resale or the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and condition apply to undersigned and same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Government Auctioneer,
11, Frere Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th August, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS DIAMONDS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of Bai Ranbai widow of Mulji Vardhman, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following ornaments:—

One bunch of pearl of 11 strings, pearl buttons, pearl bangles, diamond button, diamond and emerald Marquis ring gold necklace, bangles, chains, kada, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 36 TONS OF CHANDA JUNGLE WOOD AND CHANDA TEAK.

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited, and on account and risk of Messrs. N. S. Jadav and Co. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Victoria House, Mazagon, at the Jeitha of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company, Limited, the following:—

Chanda jungle wood 6 feet and un 8—42—4—1
Chanda teak under 3' tons 27—31—7—11.

The particulars of the goods may inspected at the office of the above Company at York Building, Hornby Road, during the office hours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGURITE COURTOT
FIFTH WEEK
Episode 12th into the Ambush
,, 13th The Hidde Room
BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS
TOPICAL
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
OH PROMISE ME
Bolland Comic
TIME: Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Messrs K. D, and Brothers are happy to announce this Week Programmes of supreme beauty and interest at the

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
A Fascinating Photodrama of Italy by the celebrated Novelist
MARION CRAWFORD
"Whosoever Shall Offend"
(6 parts—6000 feet).
The Programme includes an "Innocent Ambrose" Comedy and
"The Great Bonfire of Foreign Clothes"
Four Shows To-day at ; 5-30; 7 ; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
AT THE
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)
The concluding Two Chapters, Four parts of the popular and powerful serial.
"The Lurking Peril"
The programme includes a 2 Reel Vitagraph Drama.
"Afternoon Miracle"
Together with a Jester Comedy in 2 parts
and
GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS
Four Shows Daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
AT TWO CINEMAS SIMULTANEOUSLY
at the West-End Cinema and also at the Globe Cinema, the Film Version of the
GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS
which took place on the Maidan near the Elphinstone Mills on Sunday the 31st July. Specially Photographed by the
EXPERT AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPHER
Mr. JANSEY
On the 31st July and 1st August viz,
This Film will be shown Both at the Globe and the West End Cinemas During the Current Week.

THE MAJESTIC
Remember Note.
Events of the two memorable days written with letters of gold in the annals of the future history of the progress of nation, are shown in their entirely at the
MAJESTIC.
WITH
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
by
THE KOHINOOR FILM CO.
A mythological drama depicting the scenes of ancient India in all its glory and valour.
Gorgeous Scenes Gripping plot.
BREATHLESS ACTION
Shows at 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Famous English Comedienne
"Daisy" Harcourt
in her own original Comedy Songs and elaborate gowns.
The Light Film
BASHAM VS PLATTS AND COOK VS GODDARD, AND OTHER FILMS

THE EXCELSIOR.
SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 13th, at 9-30 p. m,
ALBERT E. FLEMING'S
late N. S. C., London.
ALL-ALLIES OPEN BOXING TOURNAMENT
7 STIRRING 7
Contests
SPECIAL TEN ROUNDS
at Catchweight
BILL YA
10 st. 10 lbs First appearance in India undefeated, winner 15 contests over all distances.
VERSUS
MILTON KUBES
Bombay 10 st 9 lbs. winner 21 contests
Ladies Admitted. Don't delay. Book now Plan and Booking at Rose & Co.
Astounding
The Greatest Fight of the Age will be fought again shortly between
Dempsey
&
Carpentier
At Bombay's Leading Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT
6 30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ELENOR GLYN'S PROBLEM NOVEL
"THE REASON WHY"
Featuring
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
Next Saturday 13th August
The worlds Incomparable Dancer
"Pavlowa"
in a Picture nersion of the famous Opera
"MASANEILLO"
The Dumb Girl
OF
Portici

THE EMPRESS
Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
MONDAY to FRIDAY 4 Shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
MADAN'S FIFTH SUPER INDIAN PRODUCTION.
"MOHINI"
or
"The triumph of faith"
ADAPTED FOR THE SCREEN FROM THE
EKADASI LEGEND.
Next Saturday
"No. 1 of the Big 5"
shown recently at the Empire
Pathe's Super-Production
"1001 NIGHTS"
OR
The Sultaness of Love.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An influential CANVASAR in Import Export Firm, having good experience in Mill line. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10343

WANTED—Experienced MOTOR MECHANIC, capable of handling labour. Apply to ACME MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
A C16363

WANTED—L.C.P.S. of the Bombay University as SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for East Africa on liberal salary. For particulars apply to THE SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, DELHI.
A C10395

WANTED—An experience AYAH to take charge of Baby two months old. May be of any religion. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 7053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1059

AGENTS WANTED.—Everywhere for the sale of our four coloured India's National Crown Callender 1922, Regd. containing 84 coloured photos of renowned patriots. For terms apply to MEHTA & Co., Anarkate Street, Lahore.
A C10187

WANTED an experienced qualified ACCOUNTANT for Burhar Colliery B N. R. Pay Rs. 125—15—200. Cash security Rs. 5,000 wanted. Apply with testimonials to MANAGING DIRECTOR, Burhar Colliery, Rewa.
A C10410

WANTED by an old established firm an experienced SALESMAN for Metals, and Sundries both, English and Continental. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required, to Box No. 7/52, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1054

WANTED—Local and TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass for and sell shares of a Sugar Company having very respectable management with a good number of shares already subscribed and the Mills being under construction. For terms and particulars apply to Box No. 7036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10369

GONDAL RAILWAY—WANTED a qualified EXECUTIVE ENGINEER with Railway experience. Initial salary of the post is Rs. 350, rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments. Leave and Provident Fund Rules according to the State Railway Regulations. Apply with copies of certificates to the undersigned. W. E. PARISH, Ag. Manager, Gondal Railway, Gondal, 3rd August, 1921.
A R10398

WANTED qualified ENGINEER with good marine experience to take charge of setting deep sea foundations of steel caissons and concrete in tidal creek near Bombay. Applicants to give full information as to experience, qualification, salary required and references. Apply to THE MANAGER, The Tata Power Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
A C10427

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy. The policy combines free medical aid and accident compensation, with ordinary life assurance. Profits guaranteed at 50 per cent. Handsome agency terms and exclusive districts to gentlemen who can introduce business. Apply HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Maolagan Road, Lahore.
A C9998

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—(1.) FINANCE MINISTER. (2.) JUDICIAL MINISTER. Salary up to Rs. 1,500 per mensem according to qualifications for both posts. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 15th August to THE POLITICAL SECRETARY in his Highness' Government, Alwar.
A C 10313

WANTED—A ROAD SUPERVISOR, possessing thorough knowledge and experience of Roads:—(1) Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. (2) Security equal to 4 months salary to be deposited in the State Treasury by monthly deductions 1/5 pay which will be liable to forfeiture for quitting service without permission. (3) Must keep a Motor Cycle. (4) Will be governed by State Rules in T.A., Leave and other matters. (5) Apply before 15th August 1921, with photo and copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to, THE STATE ENGINEER, ALWAR.
A C10208

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY—WANTED a MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on Rs. 250—10—300 with Bicycle allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem. Applicants must be graduates in Civil Engineering of any of the Indian Universities with thorough knowledge of road making and water works. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 22nd August, 1921. The appointment will be on probation for one year and the selected candidate will have to join at once and will have to furnish either cash or personal security of Rs. 500. The leave and Provident Fund benefit within Municipal rules. K. G. GUNJIKAR, B.A., Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality, Municipal Office, Bandra 6th August, 1921.
A C 10393

DIVIDEND PAYING respectable ENGINEERING COMPANY, in Calcutta wants services of sound business man, preferably with engineering or legal training to take sole charge of business as managing director. Starting monthly allowance Rs. 1,000,- 5 per cent. of the profits, free house, telephone, use of motor car and fees for attending directors' meetings. None need apply who is not ready to invest Rs. 50,000 in the shares of the Company by instalments payable in about 6 months. The shares are at premium, but managing director will have them at par. Apply Box No. 7034 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C10365

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED—WANTED—The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., require a CHARGE ENGINEER to take charge of a shift in their Power House at Mazagon, Bombay, and invite applications from Engineers who have received a thorough training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and have had experienced in the operation of Water Tube Boilers and H. T. Turbo Generators. Applicants should have or be prepared to take the First Class Mechanical Engineers Certificate of the Bombay Boiler Act. Engagement is for 3 years at a commencing salary of Rs. 650 per month rising by annual increasements of Rs. 50 to Rs. 750. Applications for the appointment should be addressed to the Managing Engineer, Post Box 192, Bombay, and be marked "Charge Engineer." Applicants should state their age, whether married or single, give brief details of their experience and enclose copies of three recent testimonials. Bombay 4th August, 1921.
C10370

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—AGENTS for a well-established Indian Life Assurance Co. Liberal terms to persons in a position to influence good business. Please apply stating past experience Box No. 7047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10419

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SALESMAN for Importing Office, man having experience in Hosiery, Cutleries Yarn and other sundry lines should apply sharp to Box No. 7049, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1049

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY—WANTED—Two ASSISTANT PROFESSORS of Zoology for the Zoological Section of the Benares Hindu University. Starting salary in the grade of Rs. 150—15—300 according to qualifications. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR Hindu University, Benares.
A C10405

WANTED—An honest respectable ENGLISH LADY, who can organize and manage millinery line, in a well known silk shop, long experience and good connection with European customers, quite indispensable. Handsome salary with commission offered. Apply immediately Box No. 7044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1043

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—L.C.E., or B. E. SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, COMPOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, TYPISTS. LADY TEACHERS, MUSIC MISTRESS EUROPEAN CANVASSERS, SHORTHAND TYPISTS, for Bombay and up-country. Apply to Box No. 7054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1060

WANTED.—A STATE ENGINEER for the Kalahandi Feudatory State on a salary of Rs. 250—300 per month according to qualifications with free quarters and travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. The candidate must be a graduate in Engineering of any of the Indian or Foreign Universities and have sufficient knowledge and experience in construction works and preparation of plans and estimates. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications stating age and qualifications and experience of work with true copies of testimonials and diploma will be received by the undersigned upto the 15th September, 1921. B. MAHANTI, Dewan Kalahandi State. Dated Bhawanipatna via Sambalpur, B. N. R. The 1st August, 1921.
A C10422

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENCY WORK of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America, particulars apply Box No. 7045 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1044

A HINDU experienced in Book-keeping L.C.C. and N.V.T. passed, seeks employment in a limited concern or otherwise. Apply Box No. 7050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1051

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Newly pucca built big GODOWNS in Homjee Hall, Mazagaon Road. Apply OWNER there.
C R 1048

TO BE LET at Cumballa Residences, from Rs. 100 to 500. Apply to D. L. DAJI, House Agent 20, Hamam Street.
C R1052

TO LET—GODOWNS at Mint Road, and Mody, Street, Fort. Apply DHUNJIBHOY JAMSHEDJI, 17, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort.
G R 1026

GARAGE TO LET—Accommodation for Motor Cars and Lorries. Apply ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.
C R938

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, upper floor only at Reynold's Road, Byculla Club Back Road Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA and Co Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa Dadar.
C R1033

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS, in the Settlement House, Proctor Road, with electric fitting and up-to-date Sanitary arrangements at reduce rates. Apply to M. BANKELAL & Co., Mumbadevi.
C R886

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C 9690

AIRY SPECIOUS GROUND FLOOR TO LET as godown or office on Frere Road. Clubwalla's House. Apply ARDESHIR KALLIANIWALA, Engineer Building, Princess Street.
C R1047

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 400 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 8 p.m.
C R 1022

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, 22, Elphinstone Circle, third floor, central business locality, E. L. Rent Rs. 220. MOTOR GARAGE, 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar; independent and look-up with facilities for water, E. L. and Telephone. BUNGALOW, 6 Bangangs Road, Walkeshwar, excellent sea-breeze and view. Ground and three upper floors, suitable for rich Hindoo family. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1035

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A FLAT at Chowpaty 3 or 4 bed rooms, 1 Hall, 1 Dining room, better if Sea side. Apply Box No. 7048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1055

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM possibly with small show room (which, however, is not condition) in clean vicinity within the Fort, to be occupied in September. Apply, stating all particulars, MANAGER, RAVI VARMA PRESS, Malavli, via Lonavla, G. I. P. Railway.
D C10411

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—A PURCHASER of a primary and High School, Centrally situated in Bombay (Grant Rs. 5,000). Owner retires for health. Apply Box No. 7041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1031

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE at Kalbadevi public road a sound condition building pension tax land about 200 squares yards rent Rs. 475. Apply Box No. 7024 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R994

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C9680

A decent "ESSEX" MOTOR CAR is available on hire for Office use (whole or part of the day). For terms apply Box No. 7028, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R999

FOR SALE.—ARIEL MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ h.p., 1914 TT Model, fitted Phillipson Pulley, Lamp generator pump, repair outfit, Best and Lloyd lubricator. Very fast. Just overhauled. Rs. 550. BARGAIN PERADON, Bank of India, Fort.
JA R1057

MAGNIFICENT. DAIMLER LAUNDELETTE imported this year, 20 H P 17 miles per gallon, owner leaving India. Rs. 25,000 sacrifice. For further particulars inspection etc. apply:—LOUIS DREYFUS & Co., Alice Buildings, 539, Hornby Road, Bombay.
J A C10375

FOR SALE—A SUPERSIX HUDSON, slightly used in excellent condition for Rs. 7,500 or nearest offer. A PAIGE CAR, thoroughly overhauled and painted by the Russa Engineering Works Limited, Madras, consumption of petrol 19 miles per gallon Rs. 6,500 or nearest offer. Apply to the MANAGER, the Malabar Timber Company, Eldon Road, Fort.
J C 10383

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—SECOND HAND LOOMS of assorted sizes with preparatory machinery. Write to Box No. 7025, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10351

WANTED— 5 or 4 bearing plate Gins secondhand or new. Write with detailed particulars to Seth BACHHRAJ JANMALAL 183/85, Kalbadepi, Bombay.
K R 1017

FOR SALE—30 B.H.P. FIELDING OIL ENGINE, with self starter Pipe Connection and a number of spare parts sufficient to last for 10 years. Apply to T. A. PILLAY, 134, Main Street, Poona.
K R1058

RS. 50 to 80 Monthly Nett Income guaranteed by the aid of Envelope making machines complete with all apparatus for cutting, folding, gumming, etc., simple easy working instructions, a most valuable Trade secret of this business i.e. a reliable Special Gum process. Capacity 2,000 envelopes daily. Price Reduced to Rs. 22/8 only till the end of this month. Rs. 41/8 for 2. Rs. 58 for 3, Rs. 75/12 for 4. and Rs. 94/10 for 5 machines. At least half the amount with orders. To avoid disappointment order for more machines at once "GOOD LUCK" CO., P. O. Mohari, Dist. Bhandara C. P.
K 10335

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS to be trained up in Book-keeping and Accountancy for L.C.C. and N.W.T. exams by a graduate and expert in that line. Fees moderate. Apply for full particulars to Box No. 7043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1038

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Short-hand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

FINANCIAL.

BIG LOANS can be granted on Bombay and Calcutta properties. Apply Box No. 7051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1053

HALF-PARTNER of a respectable firm of MERCHANTS and MANAGING AGENTS of Calcutta wants to dispose of his share for Rs. 30,000 only to attend his business elsewhere. Fixed income of the firm more than Rs. 30,000 a year with vast possibilities of increase in near future. About 30,000 more on interest or otherwise may be required for future development of the firm. Grand opportunity for active and clever man with capital. Apply Box No. 7035 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C10366.
R

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE KHADI (KHADAR) can be obtained from D. C. MODGAL & Co., 27, Shri Krishna Cloth Market, Amritsar. Telegram "Light" AMRITSAR.
T C 10403

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, SAFES etc. on the 10th of this month Wednesday, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) opposite Graham & Co. or Bengali School, Parsi Bazar, Fort, B. G. PAREKH & Co. Auctioneers.
T R1041

WANTED,—Everybody to earn Rs. 100 monthly without selling, buying, or canvassing Most novel plan disclosed for Rs. 2 only till the 25th August, 1921, other Rs. 3/8. Send amount per M. O. atonce to avoid disappointment to "GOOD LUCK" Co., P. O. Mohari, Dist. Bhandara, C.P.
T C10334

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP—Overhauling, painting and repairs to Motor Cars of all descriptions done perfectly, quickly and at reasonable rates at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, SHAW & CO., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi & Transport, Service, Limited.
T 9754

FOR SALE.—About 15,000 maunds GRASS will be available for sale at Diwanganj Station G. I. P. Ry. during the coming Hay making season. Rate annas ten per maund for unbaled grass. Intending purchasers to bring their own machines for pressing the grass. Apply to THE FOREST SECRETARY, to the Hair Apparent, BHOPAL.
T C10344

175 RUPEES, Improved Model, 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early, we have very few left now. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2 ...	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, 125, Oliver 5 ...	140
Royal No. 6, Brief Size ...	175
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used ...	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, Rs. 190, Brief 225, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	230
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300, Br.,	325
Remington 10, new, used few days ...	375
Underwood 5, new, used few days ...	325

Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New 230
Ribbons, Carbons, Accessories, Repairs
NICOLLS & CO., Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARIAMBAI, widow of Haji Latiff Umar has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises with messuages, and tenements thereon, situate at Gogha Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, interest, or claim in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien charge, or otherwise howsoever is required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office in Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoga Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 212, New No. 5076, Old Survey No. 328 and New Survey No. 9340 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "A" Ward No. 1687 and Street No. 43 containing by admeasurement seventy-eight square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji Nowroji Kharas, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabshaw Byramji Doctor on or towards the North by Todd Street or Ghoga Street, aforesaid and on or towards the South by the house of the heirs of Framji Wadia.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1921.

MADHAVJI & CO..,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C10431

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL MAJID BIN ABDUL RAHIM JIVABHAI, of Bombay Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Mr. ABDULLA SIDDICK MISTRY. All persons having any claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, trust, use, inheritance, lien, easements, incumbrances, charge, maintenance, residence, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 47, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which all such claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All these three pieces or parcels of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure now made in to one and forming one piece with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at 15th Kamatipoora Street, outside the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 6-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 4677, 4678, 4679, New Nos. 11087 11988 and 11089, Old Survey Nos. 1/4211, 2/4211 and 4212 and New Survey Nos. 1/6478, 2/6478 and 6479 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 2196, 2197 and Street Nos. 46-48, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Kamatipoora 15th Street aforesaid on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Dharma Udha and on or towards the West by vacant land.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1921.

RAHIM MEHERALI SOMJI,
for Mr. Gulamali C. Moolji,
Purchaser's Pleader.
C10429

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3449 of 1920.

Messrs. MANJI HIRJI & Co., a firm, carrying on business in partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

Messrs. SHA MANILAL CHUNILAL, a firm, doing business as Merchants at Petlad. ..... Defendants.

To,

The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 3,414-11-9, as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest and costs.

The plaintiffs are given liberty to give you this notice containing the substance of the writ of summons where by you are summoned to appear in the above Court on the 23rd day of August, 1921, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and in default of your appearance on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1921.

VACHHA & Co.,
C10421 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI MOTABHAI PAVRI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 11, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 342 square yards be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618, New No. 5755, Old Survey No. 1121-1122, New Survey No. 2-9304 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1993-1994 and Street Nos. 6-7-8-192 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by private passage and beyond that by Municipal Market, on or towards the West by Mody Street and partly by the property of S. R. Mody, on or towards the North by the property of Shapurji Dundas and on or towards the South by the property of Churshedji Sorabji Vachhagandhi and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1921.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10425

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAMALLI JIVAJI MADRASWALLA, of Bombay Borah Muhamadan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undersigned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 11-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, situate at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road in the city and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of (478) four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid on the East by Pilots No. 75 and 76 of the Sandhurst Road (East- Estate of the Board and on the West by Falkland Road aforesaid which said piece of land is known as Pilot No. 10 of the said estate together with the buildings now standing thereon and which said premises are assessed by Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 5097 and 50[illegible] are assessed by the Municipality under [illegible] Ward Nos. 6768 (4) and 7794 (2), Str[illegible]a, 9a, 11, 15, 19s, 21.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1921.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10426

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 4TH MARINE STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Multani Tahilram Girdharidas the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Hasam Mahomed the Mortgagor pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of June, 1920, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Mortgagee of the other part sell the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fourth Marine Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasuring 82 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 683, New No. 3114, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 6385, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C Ward No. 2671 and Street No. 19 and bounded on the East by the property of Jivanji Rustomji Pochkhanawala on West by the property Raj put Parbhu Bechur on the North by the property Salebhoy Karemzi Barodawalla and on the South by the said 4th Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas at their office at Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 10th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT RIVER CRAFT: VIZ:—PADDLE STEAMER NO. 8 "REBEL": MOTOR LIGHTER NO. 10: HOSPITAL MOTORS NOS. 5 AND 6 AND ONE 19 FEET ANCHOR BOAT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 15th August 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms the abovementioned River Craft now lying at Hog Island in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BOILERS OF BABCOCK & WILCOX.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy Chunia, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy Chunia's shop, Sukhlaje Street, Kamatipura, on account and at the risk of Mr. Ebrahim Essoof Mapara of Rangoon, the following goods:—

2 Boilers of Babcock and Wilcox complete nominal 24 h.p. and 160 lbs. pressure.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 CWTS. OF PLASTER OF PARIS.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:—

125 cwts. of Plaster of Paris.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of lights on behalf of the Commissioner of Custom, Salt and Excise, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, the following motor launch now lying in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard:—

30 ft motor launch:—built in 1918 at Government Dockyard. Full teak inside. Skin 3/8 up and down scantlings tongued and groved and planked 3/8 in the same way fore and aft outside. Suitably ribbed and copper fastened throughout. Elm and oak strengthening to take any extra strain. Length O A 30 ft and B P 30 ft. Beam 6 ft inside depth 3 ft draught forward 1 ft 6 inches and aft 2 ft 2 inches: Petrol capacity 40 gallons: speed 10-4 knots: steering gear hand wheel like motor car with wire connection to rudder: Engine, brok motor works Lowestoft. 6 cylinder, petrol 4 1/2 in diameter stroke 4 3/4 inch 40 B H P

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th August, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—

1 parcel 33 gold, silver and nickel plated pocket and wrist watches.

3 cases Nepthalen balls.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

4 cases each 600 bundles black silk Lamatta and 150 lbs. imitation silver thread.

1 case brass eyelets and rings about 4½ gross.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shivji and Co. of Bhaiji Pala Street:—

2 parcels perfume spirits:—Rose, kurmy, chipre and white rose.

On account and at the risk of the concerned:—

1 case 21 pieces cream and navy roseana serge.

1 case 12 pieces Cream and navy roseana serge.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of "Defaulting Indentor". Messrs. Abdul Karim Abdullabhai and Co. of Bhaji Pala Street:—

Ex. S. S. Berma Maru.

SS—50 cases each 6 dozen school slate.

On account of the concerned:—

Provision consisting of Runaford prepared groats, "Chowchow" pickle, beefine, custard powder, sauce, assorted standard, pickle, and Club cocoa.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAPU KHOTE STREET.

High Court.
Suit No. 2475 of 1920.
Dada Cassam and others.
vs.
Mariambai, widow, and others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instruction from and by order of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Abba and Haroon Haji Oosman, the Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the direction contained in the Consent Decree dated 18th February, 1921 made in the above suit sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th August 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 146 6/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1045 and New No. 8225, Old Survey No. 2063, and New Survey No. 729, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3359, and Street No. 36-38-40 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Amiruddin Mahomad Husein and on or towards the South by the property of Cutchi Khatri community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. attorneys for the Joint Receiver at their office Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th August 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
89, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Ranchordas Lowji of Champa Gally.

Ex. s.s. "City of Calcutta."

D J 380—974—1 case 32 pieces Tussore Union Suiting 27in.

Ex. s.s. "Baron Fairlie."

D J 432—234—1 case 52 pieces Cotton Drills 27/28in.

Ex. s.s. "Kasama"

D J 363—37/38—2 cases 79 pieces Mercerised Tussore 28in.

Ex s.s. "Freienfels."

D J 363—39—1 case 39 pieces Mercerised Tussore 28in.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. M. H. Chaganlal and Co., of Champa Gally.

Ex s.s. "Margha."

D J 389—985/6—2 cases each 10 pieces Woollen Serge 536½ yds

Ex. s.s. "Kasama."

D J 362—265—1 case 39 pieces Mercerised Tussore 28in.

Ex. s.s. "Freienfels."

D J 362—266—1 case 39 piece, Mercerised Tussore 28in.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Mohemad Hasam and Co., of Jackeria Musjid.

Ex s. s. "Baron Fairlee."

D J 448—844/7—4 cases each 52 pieces Cotton Drill 27/28in.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 13th day of August, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Bay waler horse.
1 motor cycle of Douglas make.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Pledgee Mr. A. Hoosein and on account and risk of the Pledgors Messrs. Vilcassim Bros., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1921, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

Very valuable cat's eye and diamond necklace, central piece cat's eye weighing about 50 ratis and diamond about 25 ratis. The best quality cat's eye in the whole of India.

The above will be on view at our office from WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 KEGS SOORMA, 134 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER, 2 CASES ART PAPER, 10 BAGS IRON NUTS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), No. 120, Apollo Street, at their rooms by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

By order of Messrs. C. Doctor and Co. and on account of the Insurance office concerned:—

Marked C. D. and Co., No. 1/134 about 134 drums bleaching powder (slightly damaged) and the above is on view at No. 13 Shed Victoria Docks:—

2 cases each containing about 10 reams art paper.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Uscof Bros.:—

10 bags hexagon black iron nuts.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

150 kegs Soormah.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 10th August, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEERS CORPS

have arranged with the Proprietor of

VIJAYA NOWTAM NATAK SAMAJ

TO GIVE A

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Maha Switta Kadambary

IN AID OF

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND

on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 9-30 p.m.

AT THE

BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.

Mrs. NAIDU

Has kindly consented to preside and other prominent leaders will also grace the performance with their presence.

To avoid disappointment ladies and gentlemen are requested to book their seats beforehand at Mr. Govindji Vussanji's shop at Chira Bazar or at Amratlal H. Dalal, Bhagatwadi Kabuterkhana, Bhuleshwar,

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort,
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BENARES HAND WOVEN SILK.

Use Benares hand woven silk quite decent for suits, shirts, Polkas, Gowns, etc., Cast off foreign alpaca, silks, coatings and the like and contribute your quota to the national movement for improving the economic condition of mother India.

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THE COMPLAINT

from which you probably suffer most is Indigestion. As the possession of good digestive powers is almost a guarantee of excellent general health, you should never allow indigestion in any form to continue, or it will go from bad to worse. It is essential without delay to seek

THE REMEDY

and fortunately you have not far to go. Beecham's Pills, which are almost at your door, will in all probability prove a perfect medicine for you and relieve you of all such troubles as biliousness nausea, pain after eating, weak stomach, impaired appetite, constipation and the resulting evils of run down health and depression of spirits. There is good reason for the popularity of

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The Greatest Friend of the Students,

Our World-renowned ATANKNIGRAH PILLS are the greatest Friend of Students as they sharpen the memory, refill the empty brain, impart fresh vigour and give tone to the entire system.

A TIN WITH 32 PILLS
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BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Always use our
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR OILS
Reg. No. 1.

Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per-bottle Try to make your eyes like Electric light

Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA

It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also sys, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. one only.

MEGHJI HARIDAS Co.
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BOMBAY.

PURCHASE OF GOVT. STORES.

FULL INFORMATION NOT YET OBTAINED.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends us the following:—

Considerable comment on and criticism of the action of the High Commissioner for India in connection with the purchase of stores for Indian railways has recently appeared in the Press. Enquiries have also been addressed to the Government of India from certain quarters regarding the facts. They consider it desirable, therefore, to state that they are themselves not in possession of recent facts directly bearing on the assumptions made and are not therefore in a position yet to reply to enquiries.

They have however, following a discussion which the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland had with the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, requested the High Commissioner for India to furnish them with full information regarding the action taken by him in purchasing stores for India with particulars of the prices paid. On receipt of this report a statement of the facts will be laid before the Indian Legislature.

INFLATION OF PRICES.

IS IT DUE TO REDUNDANT CURRENCY?

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society, Mr. B. F. Madon initiated a discussion on "Is the inflation of prices in India greater than Europe? Is it due to the redundant currency?", on Saturday last. Prof. R. M. Joshi was in the chair. Mr. Madon, maintained that prices might rise by the forces of demand and supply and that such a rise could not be called inflation of prices. When, however, prices rise in an unjustifiable way to an extraordinary extent, because of the wrong handling or inflation of currency, they might be called inflated prices.

The rise of prices during 1873 to 1894 the 20 years of pure silver standard, omitting the period between 1894 and 1889 during which the standard was adjusting itself, from 1889 to 1914 the period of the Gold Exchange standard there was a rise of 51 points. This was adduced was an argument against the new standard and the token rupee. But if the figures for England were reduced to percentage taking the Index No. for 1899 as 100 the rise in 1914 was by 26 points. There was very little difference between England with her pure gold standard and India with the token standard.

The lecturer tried to compare figures in India herself, and showed how the rise or fall in export figures did not vary with the General Index number, as the prices depended on seasons. The Index numbers were misleading as they gave no information.

He maintained that the maintenance of a Rupee at 16d. and its divorce from silver prices made it practically a gold standard. This, he said, linked up Indian prices with those of Europe. Had India continued to be a silver standard country, as formerly prices in India would have risen a great deal, with the continuous fall in the price of silver.

POSSIBILITY OF REDUNDANCY.

Then Mr. Madon considered whether in India there was any possibility of redundancy. He maintained that there could be none as the note issue was backed up soundly. Even during the war the cry of Indian resources being tucked up in England was false if it meant that notes in India were issued without backing. During the war the merchants had assets, but only in England. Foreign currency had to be converted into local currency. Credit in Japan, America had to be converted and the Government issued money against a proper demand for it. England converted similarly in prewar days. Issue of paper was justified by the course of trade. Mr. Madon said if people did not want notes, they freely imported gold and silver and even gold coins when they did not want rupees. The cry for redundancy of currency was not justified by facts.

Mr. Deole, who followed, said that Mr. Madon did not make clear what he meant by inflation of currency. It was the process of making additions to the credits not based upon a commensurate increased of goods. From statements made during the Brussels Conference by Professors Gide, Cassel, etc., it was seen that the quantity theory though applicable in normal times was inoperative in war times. If Mr. Madon had taken the comparative production figures, along with the increase of note issue, his reasoning would have led to different conclusions. He also pointed out that in the quantity theory effective demand was always implied.

Dr. Rawlley said that he had heard no economists comparing figures of general indices of one country with those of another. The composition of different indices was different and could bear no comparison. As regards the quantity theory Dr. Rawlley asserted that the first assumption was the effective demand and the growth of population was one of the factors to be considered along with other things.

Colonel R. B. Morgan, Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Major C. O. Harvey, Assistant Military Secretary, will make a preliminary tour in connection with the forthcoming royal tour. They will leave Simla on the 10th August and after visiting different places they will return to Simla on the 24th September. (A. P.).

Pandit Malaviya has been elected President of the special session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Conference called to consider the cow question.

It is now ascertained that the Collector of Bijapur issued a notice in connection with the disposal of recruiting fund on the authority of a resolution passed by the Recruiting Committee and not, as previously stated, without its sanction.

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LUXURY CIGARETTES

Choicest Virginia Leaves.
The Most Delicious.
Always insist on these Brands.
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Mrs.
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who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, and Kalbadevi Road are the
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They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart.' Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of Correspondents. The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter. Letters should be written on one side only.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME—IX

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—I have given you an idea of how the estimates are made and on referring to paragraph 5 of the letter of Mr. Monie, I have shown as to how juggery is being made in respect of the cessions of the various of the industries from place to place. I have also recession the foreign notice to this waste paper basket in answer to the questions asked in the Council. In most cases, what stereotyped answers do you find? The members of the Legislative Council are told that Government are in the course of preparation of a Press Note wherein the replies would be given. On the 28th of February last the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad promised his colleagues of the Legislative Council, that when he came to think over budget heads he would give them the details. You probably know that the Budget scene was played in about ten minutes, and I have tried to wade through the two volumes of the Council proceedings hitherto published, covering 1,900 pages, but have not been able to satisfy my curiosity as to the promised details by the Development Member. The questions of the members of the Council might have been addressed to Government pretty long time before the answers are printed, and it is difficult to understand as to why each of the members is referred to a Press Note to be issued by Government. Are these Press Notes infallible documents? Do the Press Notes always give the correct version of the thing? Will the Press Note give all the detailed information that is sought for by the inquisitive public. Or, would it be of the nature of the Press Notes that are being issued day after day?

In para. 5 of Mr. Monie's letter, it is stated that the Sewri-Wadala Scheme is intended almost entirely for the improvement of the lower and middle classes and the area included in it would, when the contemplated railway connections are made, be within easy access by rail from Victoria Terminus. From the reply of the G. I. P. Railway, which is annexed to the reply given by the Railway members, it appears that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, Mr Rumbold, suggests prosecutions and deterrent punishment by the prosecuting officers of the passengers, who do not get rooms in his trains and therefore travel on foot-board. Would not therefore this new connection add to such prosecutions? The reply in para. 6 is equally disappointing. Is it only Mr. Harrison, the sole monopolist of the Bombay Port Trust, who could make the remark about the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation. Were not the merchants themselves competent enough to build godowns for their own use as per specifications and plans to be prepared by the Port Trust?

The reply to para. 7 of the said letter would cover a separate letter by itself and I therefore pass that on. The para. 8 of the said letter appears to be most disingenuous. Government thought that the totalisim of Rs. 13,10,00,000 was estimated for all these schemes in March, 1920, and out of which Rs. 30,000,000 was assigned to the Back Bay Reclamation, and the rest Rs. 101,500,000 to other schemes, people would be anxious to know as to how the other estimates have been improved upon since. As stated in the said letter, the Back Bay estimates go to Rs. 8,50,000. In the replies given in the Council it has been stated that so far the materials and plant purchased are of a very insignificant value, viz., £320,000 up to the end of March. It has been often and would still be shown that the Back Bay Scheme is the most ruinous and futile of all the schemes, and that even the last estimates put forward would not stand the usual test. Is it not high time before the Government Press Note is issued that the said Press Note should inform the people that in view of the agitation that has been carried on against the Back Bay Reclamation and with a view to allay the public feeling, and give relief to the poor and the industrious classes, the Government have been pleased to postpone their Back Bay Reclamation Scheme for the present, if not abandon altogether?

In para. 9 Government have stated that they are quite alive to the great importance and urgency of the Housing Schemes and they assure the Chamber that everything is being done to expedite them as much as possible, and that the Reclamation Scheme would not be allowed to interfere with the rate of progress of the other schemes.

The financial aspect of the Back Bay Reclamation stands self-condemned and therefore no more words are necessary, and I, however, reserve my comments with regard to the scheme for some future occasion.

Para. 12 of the said letter does not say the naked truth. Mr. Monie does not show as to which Regulation stands in the way of making the Department a Transferred Subject and it is inexplicable as to what the attitude of Government is on the said head. Why do they not say in plain words whether it is or not desirable to have the Development Department being made a Transferred Subject after the whole Development Scheme stands condemned in the eyes of the public of Bombay?—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

Bazar Gate,
Bombay, Aug. 8.

INDIA'S INDEBTEDNESS TO TURKEY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Few of us fully realize India's indebtedness to Turkey. For years she kept off Western aggressors from invading Eastern lands:

(1) But for Turkey, Napoleon could have realized his dream of invading India.

(2) But for Turkey, the Russians could have inflamed the North-West Frontier and might have invaded this country.

(3) But for Turkey, the British could not have appeased the Moslems so swiftly and easily.

(4) But for Turkey, the Near and Middle East, India's neighbours, would have been ere long Europeanised and tyrannised.

And even to-day, Turkey is doing a distinct service to India and to the East, as we shall presently see. Ever since the war broke out, Great Britain constantly claimed, that she was fighting:

(1) For Right against Might.

(2) For the protection of the oppressed and aggrieved people.

(3) For crushing German militarism.

(4) For maintaining the sanctity of pledges.

(5) And for making the world safe for Democracy.

And, Sir, how did Britain carry out her professions? Let history answer the questions:

(1) In Ireland, Egypt and India, is Britain upholding Right or Might?

(2) In Smyrna, suffering, sorrowing, sobbing Smyrna, is Britain helping the aggrieved and oppressed?

(3) In Europe, if German militarism is put down, is not French militarism set up in its place?

(4) Has Britain, that accused Germany of scraps of paper, fulfilled her pledges to Islam?

(5) And as the world made safe for Democracy, with France swallowing Syria, Britain, Mesopotamia, and Serbia, Montenegro?

Sir, it seems to me, that the only Power that is fighting for freedom and self-determination to-day is the Army of Kemal Pasha, who is resisting with all his might and main, that wicked aggression of Greece, which the Allies are allowing under the convenient excuse of "strict Neutrality"! It is this great and glorious stand made by the Kemalists in Asia Minor, that has kept Britain and France under some check in Syria and Mesopotamia, and has in an indirect way stayed the hands of the Bureaucracy in India. In warding on the Western aggression in the East, Kemal Pasha is doing a distinct service to us and our Eastern neighbours. And we in India should show our appreciation and indebtedness by subscribing to the Smyrna Fund early and generously. We trust, that Moslems, who subscribed the War Loan and helped the Red Cross, will come forward to help their suffering co-religionists in Smyrna. Will not Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Fazulbhoy Curmbhoy, Mr. Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy, Mr. Salebhoy Barodavala and others help the cause even from the standpoint of humanity? Let India do her duty to Turkey—for she is fighting to-day the battle of Liberty.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

GANDHI CAP vs. SHAW WALLACE & CO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please do me the favour of sparing a space in to-morrow's issue of your esteemed paper for the following facts and thus, at least partly, remove the stain or allegations that have been made by Mahatmaji especially, and by the public generally, against the whole of the Shaw Wallace clerical staff, that they have no self-respect, that they have no spirit of camradery, and that they can allow their comrade being wronged, etc., etc.

Although it took a long time to organize a Union, it is never too late to mend matters and with this in view, those of the Shaw Wallace clerical staff who worked to awaken the self-respect lying asleep in their co-workers at last succeeded and as a result of this Union of about 50 clerks the Gandhi cap, which had offended the Manager a few days back, could secure its entrance on the 4th instant in the Shaw Wallace and Co.'s premises. Since that day it has made a permanent stay there and though it is an eyesore to some of the officers (not all, as there are some real English gentlemen) they have this time taken a silent attitude. Anyone who now enters the Shaw Wallace Office will see at the front, on both sides, enquiry counter on one side and the whole of the cash counter on the other, adorned with white Khadi caps, foremost among whom is seen our Head Cashier, who although drawing the highest salary, next to the Head Clerk, has shown his independent spirit. Our thanks are due to him for his not remaining aloof along with other loyalists who have not the courage to take part in this Union for fear that they will thereby lose the favour of their losses and thus shown their slave-mentality.

This I am specially sending you for publication for public information, as otherwise they will be in the dark as to what action we have taken in spite of all this insult, and also to encourage our brothers working elsewhere, who might think of putting on Khaddar dress and cap.—Yours, etc.,

"SELF-RESPECT AWAKENED."

Aug. 8.

"THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A railway parcel from Dacca to be conveyed to Bombay. Its number is so-and-so, December, 1920. And this parcel was lost while in transit. The General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, was then sent to several times to make good the loss caused by the non-delivery of the parcel. But he does not care to answer the letters. On 24th May last I wrote to the President, Railway Board, Simla, who asked me to write to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway. The Agent in his turn asks me to write to the General Traffic Manager, and this last named gentleman does not care even to answer my letter. Thus I am driven from pillar to post, to no effect.—Yours, etc.

JNANENDRA MOHON GHOSH,
Managing Proprietor,
The Victoria Commercial Agency.

Dacca P.O. (Bengal).
August 6.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In yesterday's issue of the Gujarati I find that a short account is given about the proceedings of the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

Now Sir, so far as I know everything was prohibited being published in papers except that which is sanctioned by the All-India Congress Committee. How is it that the Gujarati has given the said report when other papers are quite silent? Will the "Gujarati" kindly explain under whose authority the said report was published?—Yours, etc.,

A. P. S.

Bombay, August 8.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to the gist of a letter from Mr. P. R. Lele published in the Bombay Chronicle dated 4th instant.

It is absolutely false that the Directors hide the facts from the shareholders or from the public.

The proper persons who can judge of the management are the shareholders or the constituents. Mr. P. R. Lele is neither. We do not know who he is. So far as we know he has absolutely no connection with the Bank and we feel that he has not realised the grave responsibility of publicly condemning an institution like a Bank without any justification whatever.—Yours, etc.,

MANAGING AGENTS.
For the Industrial and Exchange Bank of India Ltd.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

"S. S. LOYALTY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The publication of a notice by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the Press announcing, inter alia, of a resolution returning Rs. 45 per share to the holders of the 16,666 shares which were issued as fully paid up to the vendors of "S. S. Loyalty" comes as a rude shock to the shareholders of the Company. The majority of the vendors are the Directors and Proprietors of the said Company.

It must be within the memory of those shareholders who attended in large numbers the first statutory meeting presided by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. At the time the shareholders clamoured that the vendors should be refunded the balance of the unpaid calls and Mr. Lalubhai urged the absence of Mr. Narottam Morarji from India, and pleaded certain legal technicalities in their way. At the last annual meeting of the Company when the shareholders were not inclined to accept the Report, Sir Dinshaw Wacha made a fervent appeal to the shareholders present to keep up the two concerns running, viz. the Shipping Co. and the Sugar Corporation Business even at a sacrifice of great loss. His appointed appeal to their patriotism was then gladly entertained. "S. S. Loyalty" an old tub has turned out a huge white elephant to the Company and the promoters are primarily responsible for the ruin of the Company for making such a bad bargain. The patriotism of those Directors—the vendors—is of a sterner stuff and they wish to make a double harvest, when the times are against them. The management of this Company has proved worse when compared with its two sister companies, the Anglo-India and the Karnani Steamship whose shares were never at a premium. What has Sir Dinshaw Wacha now to say about the patriotism of those Pendor-Directors? Perhaps he will say "Chaq'un pour soi"—Each one for himself.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

Prag Mahal, August 9.

A CASE OF NEGLECT.

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—We the tenants of Thar Mohd. Haji Alli's Chawl at Tank Pakady Street, Bombay No. 11, wrote several letters to the Municipal Commissioner re our troubles in the Chawl, requesting him to remove the same, but he forwarded the same to the Hyd. Engineer, and Health Officer, sending a copy of his official letter to us, but no action has been taken as yet to remove the troubles viz., (1) our main grievance is that the W.C.'s have been for a long time past in the most wretched condition imaginable owing to the tank being out of order, (2) we are suffering exceedingly from an insufficient supply of water, the neighbouring chawls get enough supply (3) the leaking roof and the broken glass of windows are some of our minor grievances. We hope that this publication will catch the notice of the Municipal Commissioner as well as that of the Landlord, and our troubles will immediately be ended.—Yours, etc.,

THE SUFFERERS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

THE REGENT TRAIN MURDERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The decision of the Railway Companies must have been opened by the recent atrocious murders to the absolute necessity of providing armed Police guards, at least during night journeys, to protect the lives of their employees when carrying large amounts of cash to pay the men on the various lines. Had this been done the lives of the pay clerk Wagle and the peon Mahadoo would not have been done to death in a shocking and brutal manner. Heaven only knows what terrible pains and agonies the poor men must have suffered before they became unconscious or life ceased to exist.

Will you, Sir, raise your powerful voice to get the lives of the Railway Pay Staff who have to make payments on the lines, safeguarded. The relations of the murdered men deserve adequate compensation, and the G. I. P. Railway Company will, no doubt, award it.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. BHARUCHA.

Waterloo Mansions,
Bombay, August 9.

GET ON OR GET OUT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read your editorial "Get on or Get out" in your most valuable journal of the 1st instant, and am very much astonished to find that the members of the Imperial Services are again clamouring for further increases in their salaries. The demand is no doubt audacious as characterized by you when one considers the fate of the members of the Indian services whose claims have been ignored so far and who are merely being fed up with empty promises by Government. If the conditions have become uncongenial in the case of these latter services alone for the following reasons:—

(1) Inadequate pay which has not yet been revised in several departments.

(2) Supersessions either by direct outside recruitment of influential raw hands or amongst the members in the same department without any apparent rhyme or reason. Government ought to make careful enquiries in this connection from Sind officials and they will then realize how indiscriminately promotions are given and how much discontent has been created by these supersessions.

(3) Slaughtyl and insolent treatment of subordinates by the bureaucrats who are heads of offices and departments.

You will, therefore, find reasons from the above that these unfortunate Government servants have graver reasons to be discontented and will gladly welcome release from such service with some compensation or permission to retire on pension without any restriction. It is preposterous retaining them forcibly in service against their wishes. An enquiry will surely prove to the Government that a large number are desirous to leave the service and Government will, therefore, be well advised to make liberal provision for both the Gazetted and non-gazetted officers of these services who choose to resign or retire. The compensation may of course be fixed on the length of service and the amount of salary drawn. Government have made innumerable grants in aids between various services under them and it is to be hoped that in the matter of compensation no distinction will be made between Imperial and Indian Services and every one will be treated with equity and justice.—Yours etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Hyderabad (Sindh), Aug. 6.

HOURS OF WORK AT HOME.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While thanking you very much for duly publishing my letter in your Saturday's issue, I must say that the clerical staff at Messrs. Hylands, Automobile Engineers of Bombay, did not expect much from their new Manager. But now, Captain Mukh has taken upon himself to organise and introduce a new system, to have effect from the first week of this month, with the result, that the office clerks have to render only forty-four hours' work a week or in short, two hours' less work than the prescribed rule of the "Motor Trade Association," which has been newly started in Bombay. Hence, the office time at Messrs. Hylands will be from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour's recess from Monday to Friday and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. only instead of till 4 p.m. to make up in all 46 hours. Capt. Mukh also has made final arrangements about the granting of privilege leave of three weeks a year, to seniors and two weeks to the raised clerks with permission to accumulate the leave, if not availed of the privilege leave every year. The staff is generally decently paid, there being clerks of several years' standing. I had the honour of an interview with Capt. Mukh this morning, and the office staff has appreciated the concessions very much due to the timely help of "The Chronicle."—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKERNY.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES FINED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

Of the 30 special constables appointed by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chandpur, 12 failed to carry out their duties. The Magistrate ordered 8 of them to pay fines, ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

BOYCOTT OF PIECE-GOODS.

There are all sorts of views expressed and criticisms lodged against the movement of the Boycott of Foreign Piece-goods. Support to the movement is received from quarters from which it was least expected. At the same time it is withheld by people from whom it was naturally expected to the largest extent. The *Swadeshi* movement is likely to benefit the country in general and the mill-industry in particular and it should naturally be expected, therefore, that our Indian mill-owners should rally to the cause of the Swadeshi and give the moment their greatest support and strength. They are capitalists and have got the immense strength of funds at their disposal. Both Bombay and Ahmedabad mill-owners are known for their patriotism and wide and generous charity. If then this movement has combined both business and patriotism for them they should come forward with all the greater reasons even to lead it themselves. All of them in their heart of hearts and many of them even openly are staunch *Swadeshists* and will not be to the slightest extent sorry if Manchester piece-goods are ousted from the Indian market. Even Mr. Jamsedji Ardesir Wadia who is against any boycott movement as such proves with the help of facts and figures that it is possible to oust 85 per cent. of Manchester piece-goods with the help of protective duties. He has even expressed himself in sympathy with the movement of the spinning-wheel and hand-loom and said, "as far as we know, that there is not the least likelihood of the movement conflicting with the development of the indigenous cotton industry." Where then lies the difference between the mill-owners and the propagandists of the present movement? If the movement has taken a political colouring it is none of its faults. The movement in Great Britain initiated by the late Mr. Chamberlain and fostered and strengthened by the great War is also tinged with politics, but on that account British people would not say that the movement to patronise British industries should not be openly espoused. Our mill magnates have proved themselves capable pioneers in planting on the Indian soil with a tremendous success a complicated western industry like the cotton industry and have made it a purely *Swadeshi* one by eliminating as far as possible European management and European control. They are fully conversant with the methods and organisation of the cotton industry and if they lend their support the revival of the movement of the spinning-wheel and the hand-loom can be made in equally tremendous success.

THE QUESTION OF CONSUMER.

Whenever any movement cannot be directly attacked, it is a convenient thing to attack it indirectly by drawing a red herring across the trail. With regard to the burning of the foreign piece-goods it was asked on several sides by people "what of the poor? why not stop the burning of the clothes and give them to the poor?" Before the idea of such a burning of foreign piece-goods was evolved however, no appreciable interest was taken so far as we know by these very people who put such questions, in the clothing of our poor and it is a moot question, supposing this step had not been taken they would have given away all their foreign wardrobes for the clothing of the poor. However, that is by the way. What we are concerned with here, is the red herring in the form of consumer being drawn by some critics of the present movement. Mr. Rhodes of Messrs. Hoare Millbrand and Co. speaking at the Rotary Club at Calcutta observed that one of the principal factors in the present situation was the consumer. He observed that there was no reason to force the pace unduly at the expense of the consumer. He is pessimistic with regard to the outcome of the Swadeshi movement for he says the first sign of success will be riots following the so-called peaceful picketing, the second sign will be the suffering of the poor and lastly and inevitably that finally the rise in prices will so accentuate difference between the prices of India and Lancashire that the latter will prove too attractive to resist and the movement will collapse with nothing to show for it but further legacy of bitterness and distress. It is interesting to note that all these very arguments could have been used at the time of the War when Lancashire piece-goods were not coming and when the Government themselves were the greatest *Swadeshists* as purchasing not only their requirements from the Indian market, but also enjoining upon all the people the same duty. The War has come and gone however, and Lancashire again wants a big bite in the pie. The poor consumer, therefore, is dragged out of his obscurity by interested parties like the worthy Mr. Rhodes and his dried sores are being paraded before a sympathetic public for damning the present movement. As has been shown in the pamphlet recently published by Messrs. Patel and Mehta, there is not the least likelihood of the Indian people suffering through a shortage of cloth and no danger, certainly, of their going about naked in the streets, if imports of all foreign piece-goods are stopped. NOT so speakers like Mr. Rhodes are yet passing by the spinning-wheel contemptuously and are not able to appreciate the potency of this small instrument with regard to the present situation.

THE MANCHESTER FIGHT.

Manchester and its votaries here may affect to look down with contempt upon the present Swadeshi movement but from all what they speak and do their great anxiety is obvious even to a child. The imposition of the 11 per cent. duty has left them in a perturbed condition and this perturbation still persists as is seen from the agitation that is going on in Manchester to get the Import Duty removed or reduced. Manchester refuses to realise that India has got even the shadow of Fiscal Autonomy. We do not call, of course, the present powers enjoyed by the Imperial Council in any way fiscal autonomy but even those they are enamoured of it will be well to study the attitude of Manchester towards this. If as Mr. Montagu pointed out to the Manchester deputation which waited on him at the time of the enhancement of the Import Duties India is placed in possession of fiscal autonomy like the Colonies, there is no meaning in the persistence of the Manchester agitation against these duties. We are not aware of any such agitation on the part of Manchester or on the part of any British interests whenever the colonies have taken any steps operating against British industrial interests for they realise that any such agitation reflecting upon the powers of the colonies to adjust their tariffs would only result in a greater resentment and perhaps to strengthen of the hands of people like General Hertzog who are for a complete cessation from the British Empire. The Committee of leading manufacturers of Manchester has sent letters to Members of Parliament urging them to use their influence to secure a full an immediate opportunity for examination in Parliament of all the facts of the increased import duties on cotton piece-goods. The signatories woefully say that Indian markets in normal times have taken 40 per cent. of the whole of British cotton exports and that it will be impossible to preserve more than a fraction of this great business under the operation of these duties. This is what is wanted by this country that the whole of this iniquitous 40 per cent. business must be wiped off and that India must be freed from the thraldom of Manchester once for all. The brutally blunt manner in which Manchester manufacturers have stated their case is characteristic of the Manchester trades which have enjoyed an unbroken monopoly of the exploitation of Indian markets for their own purposes for well nigh a century and have now gone into a funk just because India wants to come back into her own and to cease from being dependent upon foreign countries for her primary requirement of clothing. It is funny to reflect that Satan is stating the Scriptures, for these Manchester manufacturers in fighting their own selfish cause have gone on to support what is really speaking the nationalist expression of faith. They observe thus "with regard to the statement that the Reforms established in India as a democratic self-governing country the signatories declare that that electorate have no pool and no imitative in financial matters. Out of a population of some 250 millions only nine hundred thousands are entitled to vote and at the last election only 197,518 votes were recorded." This is just what the Non-Cooperators are saying that the so-called Reforms are a myth and that the boycott of Councils adopted at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress proved an entire success and that the present Members of Councils are not real representatives of the people. The nationalist cause has thus really been supported from quite unexpected quarters.

DELHI PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay piece-goods merchants and firms concerned principally in development of the Swadeshi movement may take up to this time of they have not passed any resolutions with regard to the [illegible] which has been set by the Delhi Piece-goods Association to pass a resolution that in the opinion of this meeting, as a whole and in its particulars, any such boycott is not supported by the country, would therefore injurious to the country, would therefore injurious to the interests of the trade, and would therefore request the Committee to refuse to support any such agitation. Surely the Bombay piece-goods merchants and firms whose interests are already more vitally in the present movement, would have taken action in as much as they are naturally at the present period loaded with heavy commitments. This means that the Delhi Piece-goods Association does not share the views of some Anglo-Indian critics and some of our own people that the boycott movement is bound to fail. It is an axiomatic truth that boycott has never succeeded in the history of any country this piece-goods association need, therefore, not be perturbed at all. Indeed the Delhi Piece-goods Association appears to consider the boycott as a really serious menace to the foreign piece-goods interests. When any economic movement is taken up by the country as a whole for national interests and for progress and for national defence it is very doubtful if consideration can be given to any sectional interests. When the British Empire was engaged in the life and death struggle called the great War, were any sectional interests taken into consideration and any economic movements connected with the War operations deflected even to the slightest extent by the consideration of the effects on any sectional interests of the country? Thousands of merchants must have been ruined at the time not only through the active operations of the War itself but through the mandates which emanated from the Allied War Council which ran a coach and four through all the economic theories and principles implicitly believed in up to that time. Leading economists have confessed that all the so-called sacrosanct economic theories were set at naught by all the belligerent countries with the direct help and co-operation of the leading economists and financiers of the world. If the national movement in this country cannot take count of particular vested interests it is not the fault of the movement. The very vital and essential principle of a successful boycott of foreign piece-goods is that there can be no compromise as the success of the whole movement will be jeopardised with the slightest compromise.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL.

It is mentioned in the daily notes of a recent issue of this paper that the Chambers of Commerce to whom among others the question of the final jurisdiction was referred to by the Government of India have expressed their views against the institution of a tribunal in India. This may be true of Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce though even with regard to them the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has observed that the establishment of a Supreme Court of Appeal in India is desirable. The In-

(Continued on next page.)

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

dian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has taken a very definite attitude on the question and its Committee stated to the Government that they approved of the proposed establishment of an ultimate Court of Appeal in India with the proviso that if such an ultimate Court of Appeal was established in India there should be no appeals allowed to the Privy Council in England. The major part of litigation is needless to say carried on by the commercial community and it is to their interests that such an ultimate Court of Appeal is to be established in this country with a view to prevent the heavy costs attendant upon an appeal to the Privy Council as is the case at present. Not only this but looking to the national self-consciousness of the Indian people at present it is essential that India should have such an ultimate Court of Appeal within her own limits instead of being dependent upon an outside country for the final disposal of such appeals. There was some doubt expressed in the Indian Legislative Assembly where this proposal was first discussed. as to whether a sufficient number of qualified Indians would be available for sitting as Judges in such a Court. Mr. Eardley Norton well replied that Indians had shown their mark in all the different administrative and executive fields but especially had shown their work as Judges of High Courts and Administrators of Law. It is to be hoped that the proposal will soon be put into practical shape.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

It is wonderful how even liberal leaders have evolved into full-blown bureaucrats within 6 months of their assuming reigns of office either as Ministers or as Members of the Executive Councils. We were deeply pained to read the Hon'r Mr. Paranjpye's reply to Mr. G. B. Trivedi with reference to his resolution on the question of the employment of Indians in the Department of Industries, that there were no qualified Indians available. We make bold to say that Indians are not only available for employment as officers in the Industries Department but even for employment as Directors of Industries. Any one who has seen the work performed by the Department of Industries since the time of its establishment will realise that this work does not require any very extraordinary talents. We agree that we should not rest satisfied with the sort of work which is being put up and that Indians must be appointed to give a driving force to the whole Department, they having a personal interest in the development of indigenous industries. We shall not rest satisfied therefore with second class men but in our opinion even first class Indians are available for employment not only as subordinate officers but also as Heads of the Department of Industries. Did the Honourable Minister make any enquiries with regard to the availability of suitable Indians before he made such a damaging statement in the Legislative Council? Chambers of Commerce both European and Indian are some times consulted by the Government of India when appointments like those of Assistant Trade Commissioners have to be made. The Bombay Government could not do better than follow such an example and ask the local Chambers of Commerce for recommending names of suitable people. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce will perhaps, plead that no suitable Indian is available but we are sure the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Mill-owners' Associations both of Ahmedabad and Bombay will be able to supply a very good list of suitable Indians from whom appointments can be made. We should like to know from Mr. Paranjpye as to what his idea of the suitability of a particular man for posts in the Department of Industries is. As far as we know the only test at present is whether a man is, in the first place, a civilian if the appointment is that of the head of the Department of Industries and in the second place, if the man is a European if vacancies to the posts of officers are to be filled up. Surely Mr. Paranjpye is not a believer in the now exploded theory of Civilians being *subjanfavallas* nor surely must he be a believer in the comprehensive knowledge of an individual just because he happens to possess a white skin. Interpellations in the Councils both Imperial and Local have been able to elicit the fact that appointments to the Department of Industries do not necessarily mean that persons appointed possess the highest qualifications. Why then this attempt on the part of the Minister for Industries to discredit Indians, playing though unconsciously in the hands of the official heirarchy?

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

London 6th August 1921.

Rates [illegible]	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	38 3 4
" 2 months hence	38 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:— Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz)	
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 7/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 1/2
p/c. since 21st ultimo.	

WHEAT.

London, 6th Aug. 1921.

ROSARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. August Sept.	71.6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. sellers	71/6
AUSTRALIAN	
KARACHI BARLEY F.A.Q Sellers	71
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Tone—Dull	
Wheat afloat to UKi	2,520,000 Qrs.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15 1/2
Mortgage	£36
Exchange	£40

SEEDS.

London, 4th Aug. 1921.

RAPESEED, Feroszpore Basi Bold August-Sept.	£21 1/2
RAPESEED, Brown. Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship August,- Sept.	£21
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August	Nominal £29
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) August September sellers	£24 1/4
Sept. Oct. Paid	£21 1/4
Tone —Easier.	
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec. Jan.	£12
August Sept sellers	£22 1/2
VICTORIA RAPESEED	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 6th August, 1921.

Brown Java Sugar C & F, Calcutta September Oct sellers	20
fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. Buyers	—24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Sept. Buyers	—25/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Sept. Buyers	—25/6
Tone—Firm.	

METALS.

London, 6th August 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 70 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 104 1/4
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/2
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 23 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris	Fsance —

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 1/2
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 76 3/8
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 49 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 37
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	48
Government Securities 3%	£ 51

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Sett.-Ote.,	12 1/4
Tone:—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe August,	9 1/8
Tone:— Quiet.	

New York, 8th August, 1921.

Demand Bills	371 00

EXCHANGE.

London, 6th August, 1921.

On London in Paris	
In Germany	
in Italy	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	
Christiana	
Amsterdam	
Switzerland	

London, 2nd Aug., 1921.

Belgium	48 50
Petrograd	—
Athens	65 13
Linseed afloat	163.000 Tons.

DISCOUNTS.

London 8th August 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	
" " 6 "	

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	
" Best English Selected	
PIG IRON	

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags August Sept. Sellers	£24110
" Kode Sept. Oct. Sellers Paid	£23/15
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net August-Sept. Value	38/3
" Months Sep.- Dec. Paid	38/3
" Tone:—	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPOR

London, Saturday, 6th August, 1921

Total in Sight	85 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	375,000
East Indian	153 000
American	4 015.000
Other	334.000
Total Sales	26.000
East Indian Sales	1000
Total Speculation	
" Export	
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	57,000
" " Forwarded	1000
" " Actual Export	
" " Imports	5,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	72,000
East Indian Afloat	3,000
Total Afloat	113,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 335 and advanced till Rs. 337½. It then declined to Rs. 335, again advancing till Rs. 337 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 336½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 335. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 334 and closed at Rs. 333½.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with a moderate inquiry from Japan shippers for high class descriptions only. Local millwalas bought some nice old Berars and Khandesh cotton. About 3500 bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 9th August 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August	323
" " Bengal September	283
Fine Oomra's September	333 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 9th August, 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August,	324
Fully Good Bengal September	284
Fine Oomra's September,	335

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 9th August 1921

Description				
M. G. Gengal and Sind Punjab	Super-Fine F. Good 301	2-6	269	
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4 345	335	315	..
M.G. Central P.	No. 1 375	365	345	..
M.G. Central P.	No. 2 360	350	330	..
M.G. Broach	.. ..	341	331	316
Southerns 7	.. ..	..	345	335 323

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th August, 1921.

Cotton	6073 Bales.
Wheat	4979 Cwts
Linseed	4917 "
Rapeseed	1561 "
Gingellyseed	427 "
Popyseed	2091 "
Groundnuts	120 "
Castorseed	673 "
Rice	13038 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	15727 "
Mowrseed	Nil "
Gram	824 "
Jawar	Nil "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	100 "
Bajra	Nil "
Coal	2399 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bomb y 9th August 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5/8
Bank Demand	1 3 21 32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1 1 1/16
Fcs. Demand	295
merican Dollars	429
Honkong Dollars	212
Shanghai	285
Japan	204
Singapore	178

Market—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

9th August, 1921.

Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	82	8 0
Do.	1	82	8 0
Do.	1 1/4	82	8 0
Do.	1 1/2	82	8 0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0 0
Do.	2	86	0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 9th August, 1921.

per Maund.	Rs.	a.	P
Copper	1/3	84	0 0
Do.	1	87	0 0
Do.	1 1/4	92	0 0
Do.	1 1/2	92	0 0
Do.	1 3/4	92	0 0
Do.	2	93	0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs.		..	..
Panch teka Joint		24	8 0
Copper English Barrs.		58	0 0
Brass Barrs.		39	0 0
Lead		51	8 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6 30 p.m. 8th August, 1921 Bazaar Terms.

Ready	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	75	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	74	0	0
Whar, Karachi Bangla	77	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	6	0
Rapeseed, Cawnpore	13	0	0
sapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	87	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	78	0	0
Teelseed, Black	70	0	0
Poppuyseed, White	16	4	0
Groundnuts	88	0	0
Mowrseed	8	8	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	56	0	0
Cras Cotton Seeds			
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug, Sept.	10	15	0
Wheat Oct.- Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	17	12	0
Lineseed Dec.			
Rapeseed pril-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 8515 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sug. Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed SDec.			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 31-2-0.
Bars Gold Forward Rs. 31-2-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 99-4-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 99-4-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 99-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange, Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 297.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 &/st D. A. Frcs. 317.
On Paris Bank's buying D D.. Frcs. 307.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 205.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 199.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 425.
London Gold ready s. 113-8.
London Silver ready d. 38-2.
London silver forward d. 37-12.
Tone of silver, India sold, Dull.
American cross rate on London $3.65 7/8.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 46.50.
Italian cross rate on London 84.
Swiso cross rate on London 21.70.
Belgium cross rate on London 48.10.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 294.
3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs 97
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 76.
5½ pe rcent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931 100/2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.

SHARES.

Tht Market was closed to-day.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

As reported in our previous column, the tone is Dull. The home-quotations have been reduced appreciably. German Chemicals are offered at still cheaper prices. Bazar-rates, also, have undergone decline in various chemicals. Magnesium chloride, zinc chloride Sodium, Sulphide, Bichromate of Soda and Potash, Aniline Salt and Antimony Salt have shown material decline in the last few days. Farina and Sago have kept firm, owing to slight scarcity.

MILL STORES

Bombay Aug. 9.

The market continued steady, without material fluctuations. The volume of business transacted was rather poor. The quotations are as under:—

Heads Rs. 3-8-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-5-0.
Picking Bands Rs. 2-8-0.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 75/100.
Roller-Skins Rs. 80/115.
Roller cloth Rs. 10/11.
Bandings Rs. 1-8-0 (old ham).
Bandings Rs. 2-8-0 (Kenion).
Slubbings Rs. 40/42 (Japan).
Rowings Rs. 35/37 (Japan).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9.

S S Inveric, Fullagan, Durban.
S S Umona Robertson, Durban,
S S Maresfield, Hartley, Durban
S S Inverness, Crucas, Bushire.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Umvolosi, Miller Calcutta.
S S Karapara, Downing, Durban, etc.
S S Vasna Darvell, Busreh.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Totomi Maru for Kobe etc.

S S Inveric:—The steamer Inveric 3115 tons, Captain A. Fullagan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Umona:—The steamer Umona, 2388 tons, Captain H S Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Inverness:—The steamer Inverness, 2401 tons, Captain J. T. Crucas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, with a cargo of coal.

S S Moresfield:—The steamer Maresfield 2632 tons, Captain A. W. Hartley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Umvolosi:—The W. and A. Grahams Company's steamer Umvolosi 1854 tons, Captain W T Miller, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3721 tons, Captain J. F Downing will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 3020 tons, Captain H F. Darvell, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS

9th August 1921.

S S Cornfield for London:—13 cwt gum trag. E Nowrojee and Co.; 50 cwt aloes, E Nowrojee and Co., 10 cwt chutney, Framjee Nowrojee 1 bale goat skin Allen Bros; 1000 bales cotton goods, Framjee Sons and Co.; 1 bale woolen carpet, Allen Bros.; 6 bales sheep A Abdulla and Co.; 12 bales goat skins, A. Abdulla and Co. 5 bales goat skins, U Jajee; Abdulla and Co.; 5 bales coat skins, A. Abdulla and Co.; 5 bales coat skins, U Jajee; 39 bales cow hides, R. Allimohmed; 360 cwt. kisamiss, V Vishno; 60 cwt. linseed, Bull Bros.

S S Cornfield for Hamburg:—1424 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 320 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.; 440 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 830 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Elysia for Hamburg:—1625 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co.; 365 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 3172 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 50 cwt. gum Persian, Shiwajee Kiretsee and Co..

S S Clan Laman for Rotterdam:—1500 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Merkara for London:—10 bales cow hides West India Tannaries and Co.;

S S Ischia for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—15 bales cotton, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—1 cwt. ivory, Hubib Rawjee.

S S John Sanderson for Hongkong:—36 cwt. fannel seed, E S Abdulkyam.

S S Kasodo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sefuku Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha; 1700 bales cot ton, Gosho K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Teikoka M K Kaisha.

S S Sefuku Maru for Yackkachi:—500 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 518 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Sefuku Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cot ton Yokohama Kuito Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Sefuku Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—3 bales cotton, N Fatchally and Co.

IMPORTS

9th August 1921.

S S Yeddo from Hamburg Agents:—W and A Graham and Co.;—222 cases Padlocks, 1250 bales Paper, 100 cases Alizarin Paiste, 400 cases Sprit; 315 bags Broken tiles; 151 drums Zinc Chloride; 75 caess Globes; 227 casks Bichromate; 94 cases Candies; 64 cases Lanterns; 125 cases Slate pencils; 220 cases [illegible] 1425 cases Beer; 60 cases Glass rings, 200 cases Bengal Matches, 40 cases Aniline Dyes, 138 cases Glassware; 100 cases window glass; 700 cases Dry Dyes, 165 keges Dry Dyes; 424 kages Dyes paste, 10 bales Lubrating oil.

S S Kingsmere from Durban. Agents:—Killick Nixon and Co.:7275 tons Coal.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th August, 1921

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.606
Temperature of Air	degrees	78.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76.0
Dew Point	"	75.0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.881
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	"	83 3
Minimum do do	"	76 0
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind do.	miles	234
Fall of Rain	inches	0.24
Total fall during month	"	2.29
do. year	"	64.76
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th		1.85

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Div.	Quotatrce Nett to %p.a. buyor
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	220
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda, Rs. 59	100	Jan-July.	14%	30
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,285
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	132
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25	50	,,	14%	30
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	,,	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	,, As.	12%	26
Union 7½	50	,, Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12%	££ 16
Eastern £5	£ 10	,,	7%	Rs. 66
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	,,	33%	£ 95
Mercantel A £ 123	£ 25	June-Dec.	16%	25½
Mercantel B £121	£ 25	,,	16%	25½
Mercantel C £5	£10½	,,	16%	10½
National, £ 12½	25	,,	£20%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	635
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	16	174
Manmad Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	585

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	117
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	,,	12%	590
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	109xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Guzerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat	100		4%	100
Larkhana	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100		5%	70xd
Mymensingh	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Pachora Jamner	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sana Sirajganj	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sialkot Narowal	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Sind Light	500	Jan-June	11%	590
Tapti Valley	100		5%	69
Upper Sind Light				

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100		10%	190
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		4%	350xd
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		4%	700
B. E. S. & T. Co. O.	Rs. 50		7%	56½
P.	Rs. 50		7%	56½
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	Rs. 6	151-4
Surat Elect.	100		3%	106
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	..	4 prim
" P.	1,000	Jan	35	1,020
Telephone	50		35	370
			2	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year- Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,800
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	375
Apollo	50	..	..	112-8
Asar Virji 75	100	..	30	140
Bhiwani	100	Dec. 12	12½	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	..	35	1,400
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,900
Bombay Industrials	100	..	..	80
Bradbury Mills	250	..	35	1,220
Century	100	Mar.-Spt.	90	1,160
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,670
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	260	3,020
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	250	2,900
Crescent	100	,,	60	772/8
Currimbhoy	250	,,	100	2,052/8
David	250	,,	140	1,790
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	250	1,635
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10		As. 8	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	675
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	245
Emperor Edward	100	,,	100	1,550
Fazulbhoy	200		800	1,670
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,265
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,600
Globe	100	..	30	320
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	225
Gold Mohar	100	..	50	270
Hindustan	1,000		160	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,660
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	..	10	230
Indian Manufacturing	1,000		150	2,135
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	732-8
Imashed Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	520
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoorchand	500	Mar- Sept.	50	1,700
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	,,	35	675
Kohinoor	500	,,	375	3,655
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	..	25	410
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,650
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,200
Mathuradas Mills	500		100	1,200
Mever Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	412-8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		350	7,000
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	870
New Great Eastern	200	..	60	1,162/8
Pabaney	250	..	100	1,040
Pearl	250	..	100	1,400
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,350
Planet Mill	100	,,	5	300
Premier Mills	100	..	..	255
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	..	380
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000	..	1,000	17,600
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,075
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,900
Swadeshi	500	Mar-Oct.	350	5,075
Swan	250	Oct.	100	1,335
Tata O.	500	..	15	1,700
Tata P.	500	..	51	350
Union Mill	250	..	6	725
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	..	200	2,100
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	..	7%	500
Eastern India	1,000	..	12.5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	00	..	100	882/8
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	40
Badam Pile	70	..	6	100
Balapur Sugar Co., 38	109	..	..	8 Disc.
B. Burma T. Corporation	123	..	Rs. 20	595
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	125	..	6	165 pr.
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,650
Bombay Ice Manufy O.	23	..	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation. P.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	330
Bombay Uganda 80	250	Oct.	6%	100
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 76	100	..	812	par
British Burmah Petroleum O.	100	July	20%	70
Eastern Chemical D.	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15½d
Empire of I. Life Rs.50	15	..	10%	16
Gobhai Karanjia 50	500	..	40%	382½
George Gahagan & Co. O. 100	100	..	Rs. 1	60
Indian Cotton Oil P. 200	100	Dec-July.	Rs. 5	dis
John Roberts	250	..	7%	215nom
Josta's Engineering	100	Oct. July	15	230
Kemp	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	135
Marcks	200	July	20	147½
Marsland Price Ord	100	July	12	100
Marsland Price P.	100	..	4%	90
Mckenzies	100	..	7%	80
New India Insurance 25	100	..	30%	520
New Union Flour Mills	250	..	..	23
Oriental Govt. Secty.	100	..	25	150
Life Insurance 50	200	May	30%	370
Phillips	40	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	53	690
Scindhia Steam 30	75	..	Nill.	10
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar. Aug.	35%	150
Stewart Jack 15	20	..	..	par
Tata Iron and Steel O.	51	Sept.	12	107/8
Tata Iron. Ord. (NI). D.	30	..	61	560
" " Def. (..) P.	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	100
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) 55	75	..	..	100
Tata Oil Mills	400	..	..	530
Thacker	100	..	..	35
Western India Chemical Co.,	59	June	100%	150
D—Cum Div. B—Buy.	39 100	..	N—Nominal. E—Ex. Div.	330

Depression in the Bay which is still quite shallow has drifted west north-west and is now centred a few miles off Orissa coast near Balasore. Storm signal has been hoisted at Port Commissioners headquarters and at river ports yesterday. It is reported that the storm is about one hundred miles east of Sandheads.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Depression at the head of the Bay has moved to Chota Nagpur and is weakening. The monsoon has been generally active. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, the south of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, United Provinces, the east and north of the Punjab, Kashmir, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, the Malabar, the north of Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma. A few falls also occurred in the northeast of Baluchistan, the southeast of Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay (Deccan), the south of Hyderabad, and the north of Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Victoria Points two inches, Tavoy four, Moulmein three, Bhamo one, Akyab, Dibrugarh one and half, Sibsagar three, Coxs Bazar two, False Point three, Chaibasa two, Daltonganj, Gorakhpur one and half, Jhansi one, Agra one and half, Hissar one, Ambala two Ludhiana three, Sialkot one, Rawalpindi, Dharampore one and half, Murree and Srinagar one, Saugor, Khandwa, Seoni, Nagpur, and Pachmarhi two, Pendra and Raipur one and

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS V. WARWICKSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

The match between the Australians and Warwickshire commenced to-day at Birmingham. The weather was dull, but 8,000 spectators had assembled to witness the commencement of play. Warwickshire opened batting on a wet wicket and were 56 for 6 wickets when at 5-20 p.m. rain necessitated the stumps being drawn. Charlesworth made 51 which including 1 six and 5 fours.

DAVIS CUP.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Aug. 9.

In the singles in the Davis Cup at Pittsburg, Lowe was unable to withstand his opponent's terrific service. The Englishman was guilty of a number of double faults in early games. He strengthened during the second set, especially in the sixth and seventh games, and deuce was called six times in the latter. Woosnam won the final match by superior work at the net.

POONA RACES.

3RD EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

SATURDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1921
Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 8th August 1921.

THE REAY PLATE. Distance 1 Mile
Mrs. A Geddis' On Leave.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Red Quill.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Gadtuna.
Mr. R R S.'s Mademoiselle Foch
Mr. Kelso's Plaxtol.
Mr. Juggernath Dass' Pharpar.
Mr. W. P. Pechey's Cyanite.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Pine Tree
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's La Hogue.
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's Piccolo.
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's Dori.
Messrs. W. King and V. J. Reed's Thunder.
Mr. Wilson's Miserable.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Reciprocity.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Treasury.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Antic.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cheechako
Mr. Heath's Carborundum.

THE BRISBANE PLATE Distance about 5 Furlongs.
Mr. G E D Langley's Trostan.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Divide.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Caraway.
Mr. R. R S.'s Charcoal.
Mr. R R. S.'s Heart Free.
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Dayspring.
Mr. Vernon's Liberty.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Pine Tree.
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's Verna.
Messrs. S N Mahomed and A. M. Khairaz's Belvedere.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forward III
Mr. M Goculdass' Cahir Lass
Mr. K. Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr. P. B Avasia's Endoxus.
Mr P B Avasia's Redspear.
Mr. A M S Mahomed's Murmansk
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cracknel.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Stellite.
Mr. M Goculdass' Catchup.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Fitzclarence
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Fussy.
Mr. E A Gubbay's Little Trout.
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's Lover True
Mr. P G. Sivghanee's Mist.
Mr. G. Wesche-Dart's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr. Heath's Ardlight
Mr. Heath's Vic.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Fretwork.

THE PATIALA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Sirdar Sant Singh Chhachhi's Amphitryon.
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's Black Stone.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Cuidon.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Cobble.
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore's Better Luck
Mr. S. Basheer Ali's Black Friar.
Mr. M. Ghorpade's Maiden Palm.
Mr. Vernon's Sugar Cane.
Mr. Vernon's Mountain Apple.
Messrs. W. King and V. J. Reed's Toddy.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Discarded.
H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar's Deligate.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Courtier.
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's Belgraven.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. M M Isfani's Another Night.
Mr S A Wahed's Saunterer.
Mr. M M Karbhari's Greenfield.
Mr. Frank's Millmount.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Tourney.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Gold Reef.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Mametz.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Gentle Saxon.
Mr. E. B. S.'s Archer.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Ramadan.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's King's Own.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Box O'Tricks.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Ensay.
Mr. J N De Souza's Claim A.
Mrs. M. C. Patel's My Patsey.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Milk Maid.
Messrs. Vernon and T. Harrison's Penny Pie
Mr. Vernon's Oregon Pine.
Mr. Gold's Forrard Away.
Mr. Gold's Eccleston.
Mr. E C Ramshaw's Summer's Joy
Messrs. W. King and V J Reed's Warburton
Mr. W King's Gunda.
Mr. W King's Easter Holiday.
Messrs W King's and Capt. The Hon. J. H. P. Verney's Heir-at-Law.
Messrs A M Khairaz and A S Fezi's Laodicea.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Matchlock
Mr. A. Hoyt's Limehouse Lights.
Mr. S. C. Petit's Rock Ferry.
Mrs. P. Victor's Elphene.
Mr. H B Shroff's Miss Glad Eyes.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Spearwood
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's Decorum.
Mr. F. N Furdonji's Substance.
Messrs. Noble and H B Sorabjee's Hibernia.
Mr. Wilson's Beggar Prince
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Troop Leader
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Nerissa.
Capt. H R Sandford's Sage.
Capt. H R Sandford's Joyous Gard.
Mrs H Wilson's White Simon.
Mr Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's Charles William.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
Mr. M. Goculdass' White Bell.
Sardar Dayal Singh Chhachhi and U. C. Kohli's Belstead.
Mr. E A Gubbay's Flotelle.
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's Magical Mike.
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's Rosey Tread.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Festivity.
Mr. Heath's Marcodia.
Mr. Heath's Steel Blue.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's The Lark.
H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Princess Ila.

THE BASRA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Shamlan's Karikata.
Mr. M M Isfani's Anxious.
Mr. Esmail Hashim's Peninsula.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's Cessation.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P. Sursing's Domineer.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Honest Beauty.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Mandil.
Mr. Parulla bin Talib's Khundil.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Andolis.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Winning Post.
Mr. Jamal's Ferry Boat.
Mr Jamal's Bismark.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Kayid.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Ruby Mine.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Waabil.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Chieftain.
Mr. Noble's Warminster.
Mrs. C. Bleach's Nizam-ul-Mulk.
Mr. Heath's Dilawar.
Mr. Heath's Shahzada.
Mr. Heath's Khaboor.
H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Union Jack.
Mr. Malik's Balloon.
Mr. A. E. Stephens' Huntsman.

THE GHORPURE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. Lantin's Beadmaker.
Messrs H Ebrahimjee and P. Sursing's Karam.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Shanavaz.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Andolis.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Vershan.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Desert Flower.
Mr M Shaffi's Golshan.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Waterloo
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Taj.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Grey Renard.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Magdala.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Bhookhri.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Chrysanthemum.
Messrs R S Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Tiger.
Mr. Noble's Duldin.
Mr. Heath's Arthur.

THE SANDOWN STEEPLECHASE. Distance about 2½ Miles.
Capt. K Fearnside-Speed's Flying Fox.
Capt. R S King's Elham Valley.
Capt. P. J. Noonan's Count Hannibal.
Col. W. P. Elphinstone's Yuan.
Lt.-Col. G Moore's Daroji II.
Lt.-Col G. Moore's Maud Allan.
Capt. L. A. Rayneau's Trezidella.
Capt. L A Rayneau and Lt.-Col. Gordon-Gill's Centre.
Major G. Conder's Baldonnell.
Major H R McCudden's Truncheon.
Capt. R H Sandford's Dark Legend II.
Major A. F. Deacon's Ruth.
Captains P W Bell and C. H. Miller's Isle O'Sky.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Poona 4th Extra Meeting close at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th August 1921.

KHULNA FAMINE.

RELIEF FUND.

The following telegram has been received by Mr. N. N. Sen, now in Bombay on Famine Relief work from Dr. Sir P. C. Roy, Kt.

Calcutta. Aug. 5

"Returned from your Famine District yesterday. Heart-rending suffering from starvation, destitute people stark naked appeal Bombay Philanthropy—Ray."

KHULNA RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions for the Khulna Famine Relief Fund. Already acknowledged Rs. 167-6-0; Mrs. Kumudini Dev Rs. 15; Mr S. C. Banerjea Rs. 101; Mr. T. H. P. Rs. 25; Mr. Nobody Rs. 25; A Sympathiser Rs. 5; Mr. Vasanji Meghji Rs. 100; Mr. Dhamjee Muljee Rs. 101; Total up to 8th August Rs. 2,048. Rs. three hundred and seventy-two only.

WORDS AND MR. GANDHI.

The following letter has been sent to the "Times of India" by Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin.

Sir,—The Editorial in your to-days' issue betrays your feelings on Mr. Gandhi's movement of Non-Coopcration. Can anyone read your article without feeling your animosity, which you have so violently displayed?. Sir, you have answered your own enigmas; I can only say that if you are characteristic of your community, whose wrath can be so kindled over matters so truthful and just, then indeed it will be a salvation for India and the Indians to be away from the fluence and education of people who are so averse to truth and justice, that the very suggestion of it inflames their minds,—may I assure you, Sir, that Mr. M. Gandhi has not insulted the people by attributing slave mentality to them; he has only made them realise a fact. You seem to take this as a personal insult and with a view to take revenge, you have attempted to give a strange explanation to the people of India.

Of course the Pathans, the Garhwalis, the Sikhs, etc., etc., are not slaves; no one can be a slave under your influence, since you yourselves do not consider yourselves as such, it would take some time for us to make you realise that the white community knows of no other existence than slavery, mental, moral, and physical. Their existence is one long stretch of slavery, their actions, their culture, their arts, are all slaves to realism and this realism is that big Ego which is the foundation of the white culture.

Sir, can I make you think? Shall I be able to convince you that realism is false?. Will I be able to show you the difference that what you see with your eyes, is false, since the same thing will appear different to you if you observe it with understanding. No one has the power to teach you except your colleges, and they are as you know, slave-making factories!

You suggest that England has brought great good to India, and doubtless she has done greater good to her own people. I ask, are you contented and happy?. are you truthful, are you humane, are you civilised are you peace-loving, is there love amongst yourselves do others love you, have you a home, do you allow other homes to remain instact, in fact there are too many questions I should like to ask, but is it worth, while,. With conditions such as your people are placed in, are you fit to confer benefit on others?. This reminds me of a criminal, who on his way to the gallows, preached that he alone had a right to advise, as he was proceeding to the next world to make preparations for them all.—Yours, etc.

S. FYZEE RAHAMIN.
Ridge Road, Bombay August 9.

THE RAILWAY MEN'S STORES, LTD.

We draw the attention o f the public to the prospectus of the above Company, published elsewhere in to-day's issue of our paper, which has been filed for registration with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Calcutta. The organizers have floated this Company under the promotion of the Railway Workmen's Association of India and Burma to open shops at the important railway settlements throughout the country in order to provide the railway workmen with the necessary articles of daily use at a lower price than usual by depriving the middlemen of his share of profit.

The Company's Authorised Capital is Rs. 50,00,000 and Issued Capital is fixed at Rs. 30,00,000 devided into, 3,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The company expects to pay dividends from the very first year as the estimated initial expense will not be more than Rs. 4,00,000. The investing public will find a sure concern in this company to invest their capital. By investing in this Company the rich public will not only help themselves but will help others also.

THE SILENCE BROKEN.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday last you published a curious letter under the heading "Why are you silent" from A.F.S.T. Vastly elated the writer, in an access of childish glee appeared to be trailing his coat and inviting all and sundry of the European population, to come out and fight. He thirsts for "opposition". Without it he says "we cannot show the world our ability to do things". Where is "Old Anglo-India." "We want to fight the substance, not the shadow" and so on, a perfect paroxysm of joy. Really such wild enthusiasm is delightful, but it betrays a sad ignorance of the mental attitude of the European towards Indian political ideals.

"Have you cared to realise that Indian opinion is unanimous that India shall be Indians and not for foreign exploitation" he asks endeavouring, like the Fat Boy in Pickwick to make our flesh creep. Of course we have,. If we were Indians we should think precisely in that way. It is perfectly natural attitude, although curiously enough, when Australia, or British Columbia or California gives expression to similar sentiments, there is a positive howl of indignation from India.

Why should we worry if "India is to be for the Indians" although A.F.S.T. does not define exactly what he means by the phrase. He seems to have some vague idea that the British business man in India has gained some vast advantage because India is part of the British Empire and as been governed by Britain and not by herself. Hence his reference to "exploitation," I presume. But British trade and British traders would have penetrated India even if it had never known British Government. British trade has never depended on its Government for help and encouragement. The bitter cry of the merchant has always been that Government has hampered rather than helped, the development of Commerce. South America is not a British dominion, but British trade and British capital has made that vast country what it is to-day. The merchant adventurers of Britain have established themselves in every country in the world by the sheer force of their honesty, enterprise and fair dealing,—by free trade and not official protection.

And "exploitation"? What does the writer mean by that? Exploitation means opening up, unfolding. How has India suffered by the opening up of her resources? Who has benefitted? The men whose energy and enterprise first made it possible, I agree, but not less the people generally and especially those who followed after. There are in Bombay to-day scores of Indians who could give away a crore of rupees and still have a fortune left. How many Englishmen in India are there who could do the same Or how many Englishmen who have ever been in business in India?

THE CHEAPEST MONEY MARKET.

It is the fashion amongst Indian politicians to talk about the "drain of Indian resources" and "bleeding India white" and all the usual claptrap of the shady demagogue. They point to the interest that has to be paid to railway and other shareholders in England as if some enormous injury was done to India thereby. Why did the money to build railways and irrigation works come from England? Simply because it was the cheapest market. The British investor (call him a "capitalist" if you want to be really sinister) has saved India crores of rupees. When the quetion of building railways arose the money could not be raised in India. The Indian money lender and financier of those days wanted to see anything from 12 per cent to 50 per cent on his money. Even to-day in India capital cannot be raised for railway development. The financiers of Germany, of France, and of America, were applied to They demanded from 5 to 10 per cent. London offered to supply the money at from to 3½ per cent., and so the railways were built with British money; not because it was British but because it was cheapest. And has India suffered. Rather she has gained enormously.

"Fair Play" says your correspondent Is it playing fair to go about as non-co-operators do, telling ignorant people that the British "have enslaved 31 crores of Indians and have reduced them to the position of coolies working for the comfort and happiness of a few lacs of Britishers." The wealth of India is infinitely greater than it was before the British came. There is today more money and gold and precious stones in Bombay and Calcutta alone than the Mogul Emperors ever dreamed of—and the vast majority of it is owned by Indians, The great bungalows on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill, the Rolls Royce cars, the valuable race horses, the very land itself, are owned by Indians and not by Englishmen. It was the skill and enterprise and modern inventions of the Britisher that showed the way. It was the skill and enterprise and business acumen of the Indians that profitted by the lessons they were taught. But in admiring the achievement of the pupil, do not forget the teacher.

WHY EUROPEANS ARE EMPLOYED.

And yet A.F.S.T. tries to frighten us by the spectre of India for the Indians, when it is a state of things that already exists. How would the mere political change from partial self-government to full self-government affect the British business man? Not a jot. Nor the British employee either. The great Indian business firms do not employ Britishers from philanthropic motives. They employ them because it pays. And when it does not pay to employ a European then he will not be employed, whether Mr. Ghandi or Mr. Lloyd George is the ruler of India.

Nor is the English official perturbed by the idea of "India for the Indians". A.F.S.T. and his kind may rail against "bureaucrats" and a sun dried "bureaucracy" and talk of "repression" and outrages against the liberty of the subject" and "Zoolums" and use all the other stock phrases of the politician. It does not alter the fact that the District officer is out, all the time, to do his level best for the happiness, contentment, peace, and prosperity of his district and the people in it. If politicians were honest they would admit that the English official spends half of his time in protecting the poor from the exactions and oppressions of their own countrymen; and that Indians prefer, and petition for, the appointment of Englishmen as their officials. Look into any case of Zoolum or oppression zealously reported in your columns. Nearly always an Indian is responsible, and what do you reply? Ah, it is the system. They are taught to do this by their superiors". In other words all good Indians are so by nature. All bad Indians are so by British teaching.! "Play Fair" says A.F.S.T. Is this playing the game?

Neither the English business man nor the English official views the prospect of Indian self-Government with the slightest apprehension. The first instalment has been uniformly successful. I am quite sure that not one of the members of the Executive Council or the Ministers of the Bombay Government but has received the warmest co-operation, the best ability and absolute loyalty of the officials with whom he has come in contact. Under such a regime any Englishman can feel certain of the prosperity and security of the country. It is not so with Mr. Ghandi's programme. The latter, it is true, has aroused the wildest enthusiasm. Its supporters are willing to believe that it is going to do marvellous things and they resent anything or anybody that hints the contrary.

"FAIR PLAY"

Take for example the meeting on August 1st, A.F.S.T., is very bitter that anybody should dare to suggest that it wasn't the greatest crowd that ever was. The "Bombay Chronicle" put the number at four lakhs. And yet to say that over one third of the population of Bombay City, men, women and children had gathered on Chowpatty sands is positively ludicrous. It was a crowd such as one gets every Saturday at a football match in Chelsea. Put into the arena at the Crystal Palace on Cup Final day, it would have been called disappointing. I saw the crowd and estimated it at between 65 and 75,000, but because it was convened by Mr. Ghandi his supporters are convinced it must have been enormous beyond all reason. It is an illustration of their whole attitude towards Non-Co-operation. "If Mr. Ghandi says it is so, it must be so, and nobody daresay the contrary."

"We want fair play" says A.F.S.T. and his party proceeds to vilify every one who dares to criticise Non-Co-operation and non-co-operators try to break up any meeting that is held by the other side. "Repression is the cry when some sedition monger or violent picket is sent to jail, but breaking up an opposition meeting is a meritorious act. Mr. Ghandi can contemplate anarchy as the result of his policy. He can see "rivers of blood" as the result of picketing liquor shops (a movement designed more as an embarrassment to Government than as a solution of the liquor problem.) Lenin and Trotsky envisaged similar possibilities,—and went on with their campaign. The ghastly state of Russia to-day is the result. Deliberately they betrayed Russia. For the English to give up control of India before they were assured that their departure would not lead to anarchy and disorder would be the greatest betrayal in history. Let interested politicians talk as they will, the British connection has brought peace and prosperity to India. They may delve into musty records of the days of John Company for instances to the contrary—and find them. But that does not alter the outstanding fact that British administration, with all its faults, has brought to the mass of the Indian people greater security, and peace and individual liberty than they ever enjoyed before in their country's chequered history. Is Britain then suddenly to cast off its responsibility and say to the people of India "Fight it out amongst yourselves?" India in the past has had its fill of fighting. It wants no more internal strife, the eternal warfare of powerful chiefs, the efforts at aggrandisement by Native States at the expense of others, the crushing of the cultivator between the warring forces.

"India for the Indians." No Englishman in India to-day would wish to controvert that proposition, but the breaking down of all authority, the setting aside of law and order, in other words the anarchy that Mr. Ghandi contemplates, are different propositions. Let Mr. Ghandi show that his programme will lead to none of these things and he will have the support of every European in India. It is because they feel that Non-Co-operation is bound to lead to chaos and disaster that Englishmen, officials and non-officials, are opposed to it. But believe me, A.F.S.T. they are not opposed to "India for the Indians."—Yours, etc.,

R. B. Y. C.

A PRIVATE'S DEATH.

POISONED BY CHLOROFORM.

At the Colaba War Hospital, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Edvin Davis, a Private of the 1st K. L. I., aged twenty-one, who was a patient in the Colaba War Hospital, suffering from glands and died on Monday as a result of an operation performed on him.

Captain Flenning, R.A.M.C., deposed that the deceased was his patient in the hospital from the 23rd ultimo. He had fever and an enlarged gland in the right groin. He was operated on yesterday morning for the removal of the gland. The witness performed the operation and was assisted by Captain Nash, R. A. M. C. General Anaesthetic was administered to the deceased The heart was sounded that morning and found to be nomal. The organs of the deceased were sound. The gland was removed and the deceased was taken to the ward. He seemed to be doing well. Two minutes after he went to the Ward, the witness was called to him. Captain Nash and the witness went and found him pulseless. There were no signs of respiration. He tried artificial respiration without any success. He was of opinion that death was caused by chloroform poisoning of the heart. A case of such a nature was exceptional. All necessary precautions were taken.

The witness, further, stated that the Anaesthetic was started at about 11-25 a.m. and the operation was completed by 12 5 noon. The urine of the deceased was tested that morning and was normal. The cholo form was such that a man of his physique should have stood it. The deceased looked quite fit after the operation, which was comparatively trivial. Captain Nash administered the chloroform.

Captain Nash, R. A. M. C., who had administered Anaesthetic said that he sounded the heart before the operation and found it normal. The Anaesthetic took effect in the usual way except at one stage when it was prolonged and the deceased struggled. He lost consciousness in twelve minutes. He found that the deceased was not breathing and his face was blue and pulse imperceptible. The usual restorative measures were taken and persisted in for about an hour without success. The witness attributed death to delayed chloroform poisoning. Such a case was exceptional.

The jury returned a verdict that the Private died by poisoning by chloroform administered during an operation for an enlarged gland in the right groin.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

On the morning of the 6th instant. Mr. George E. Road, aged 42 years, Chief Officer, on the S. S. "Kara Deniz," lying in the steamer, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a five-chambered revolver. The Police received an information at 3 p.m. and the injured man was removed to the European General Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment The injuries are not of a serious nature. He had written to the Coroner of Bombay before committing the deed that he should be buried in the sea and a letter to that effect was found lying in his cabin.

It is not known why the officer wanted to commit suicide, but it is alleged that of late he had been drinking too much.

A STRANGER DUPED.

Hiralal Zawadirum, residing at Jankibar's Dharamsala at Bhuleshwar, has reported to the police that he arrived in Bombay on the 30th ultimo from his native place with Rs. 6,400 in currency notes. On the 4th instant at about 8 p.m. he handed over the money for safe custody to an old man whom he met in the Dharamsala. Thereafter, he accompanied the old man to Jacob Circle, where they drank some liquor. The complainant, then, got intoxicated and proceeded to Hornby Vallard where he slept till next morning. Then he found that the man had absconded with the money. The police are making inquiries into the matter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT'

8 MEN CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Edward Antone Pereira; Frank Antone Pereira, David Antone Pereira; Ebrahim Manik; Ismail Bal Sawant, T. Harris, a Police Sergeant, Bandra; Arjun Ragho, a Bandra Police Constable and Shankar Yesoo; a hack victoria driver, (eight in all) were charged with causing grievous hurt and rioting on the night of the 10th March last.

Mr. Saher, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Prosecution and Messrs. Kanuga and Dhondy pleaders, for the defence.

AN ASST. ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Braz Anthony Fernandes, an Assistant Engineer in the firm of Messrs. Bubcock and Wilcox, stated he resided at Bandra and knew one Gabriel Philip Pereira, a neighbour, who was related to the third accused David Pereira. In the month of February, there was a dispute between Fabriel Pereira and the accused No. 3 who lived in a house in front of his own. The quarrel was with regard to some family matter. Gabriel Pereira complained to the Police and he (the witness) had to give evidence in the case, and as a result of which accused No. 3 had a grudge against him.

On the 10th of March last at about 9 p.m. he was in his house when he heard some people quarrelling on the road. On hearing the voice of one G. C. Dennis, he went out. He saw a victoria in front of the accused's house. Thereafter he came across three more victorias. He also saw accused Nos. 1 and 6 come out of the first victoria and another man come out from one of the other victorias. Harris stood in the middle of the road. Accused No. 1 on seeing one D. F. Netto on the road, caught hold of the man and pulled him and told the Mahomedans "Maro, Maro." Thereupon, about ten Mahomedans assaulted Netto in a cruel maner. The accused No. 1 seized one Dennis, who was also on the road, by the collar and dragged him to the 4th and 5th accused and had him assaulted by them. The witness was also severely assaulted. He asked Harris to help him, but the latter did so. And when he was trying to rise from the ground, Harris approached him and said. "I arrest you." Soon after his wife arrived on the scene and took him home.

G. DENNIS'S DEPOSITION.

George Charles Dennis said that on the night of 10th March, he went up to the first witness Fernandez and told him that during his absence some stones were thrown on his house. He, thereafter, went and sat near a cross on the road and after five minutes, he saw a gharry approaching, which stopped near the back door of the first accused's house. When he went near it, he saw accused No. 8 seated inside the gharry, who asked him insolently what he wanted. The man was drunk. He went back to the across. From there he saw the gharry being driven to the front of the house. Accused No. 8 then, came out and went to the balcony of the house and began talking to accused Nos. 2 and 3.

Thereafter, the same accused came up to him and began abusing him in Hindustani. The man, then, got into the gharry which was driven to the back door of the 1st accused's house. The witness walked up to the gharry. No sooner accused No. 8 saw him, than he got out and loudly whistled. Immediately three victorias approached and stood in front of the house of a Parsi gentleman. In the first of the three gharries, he saw accused Nos. 1, 6 and 7. In the second gharry, he saw two Mahomedans (4th and 5th accused) and in the third some Mahomedans. All these accused persons got out of the victorias. Near the cross, he (the witness) saw some one being beaten by some persons, but he could not exactly see who was being beaten. He thereafter, saw accused Nos. 1 and 3 coming towards him. The former caught him roughly by the collar and dealt him a blow on his right side. While he was dragging him on accused Nos. 1 and 3 dealt him a blow on the same side. The accused No. 1 dragged him to accused No. 5 and gave him in charge. The latter after giving him a blow on the back, passed him on to the 4th accused and other Mahomedans. The police came afterwards and took his deposition.

After other witnesses had been examined, further hearing was adjourned to Friday next.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF CAPS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, yesterday Mr. Dhinkar Shivram Rane was prosecuted for alleged assault and robbery in respect of the cap of one Mr. Mangalji Gotija. Mr. Insund, who appeared for the prosecution deposed that consequent on the complaint given by Mr. Mangalji, he arrested Mr. Dhinkar and charged him for the offence said above.

The complainant said that the police had written certain things in a paper and asked him to sign it. When he was questioned by the Court if the accused had assaulted him or robbed him of his cap, he replied that what was written in the complaint was not the correct statement, and that he was neither assaulted nor robbed. In the meanwhile, the Police officer Mr. Insund started cross-examining the complainant, which was objected to by the defence pleader Mr. H. J. Dalal, and the Magistrate also did not allow the same.

Then, questioned by the Court, if the accused was going to cross-examine, Mr. Dalal said "no" and also said there were no defence witnesses. Then the Magistrate asked the police officer, if he had anything to say. He said that the complainant was contradicting the statement given at the Chowky.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused saying that the accused might have persuaded the complainant to give away the foreign cap and from the facts given by him in the court, His Worship said that it was clear that the prosecution failed and believed the statement of the complainant to be true.

COMMITTING AN OBSCENE ACT.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Hassan, a Mohamedan, with behaving in an indecent manner in a public street under Section 122 (b) of Bombay Act IV of 1902, and also with committing an obscene act to the annoyance of the public ina public place, and voluntarily causing hurt to Basganda Kalganda, a Police Constable No. 293 "C" on the 12th June at Trimbak Prasharam Street.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the day in question at about 6 p.m. the accused arrested Deviprasad Chandhridin, the Rent Collector of a Chawl in the same street, and demanded money from him for liquor. Deviprasad refused to give him money. Thereupon, the accused placed his hand into his pocket, against which act the witness protested. The accused, thereafter, threatened to thrash him with a bamboo-stick. A police constable on duty, Basganda, arrived on the scene, and saw the accused creating a disturbance. The accused was, then, behaving in a disorderly manner.

The accused not only abused the policeman but defied him and beat him with a bamboo-stick and absconded. He was, however, arrested on the 29th July last.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Diamond S. and W. Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 39-41 Apollo St., 3-30 p.m.
Mail steamer "Devanha" with mails of July 21 expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	18 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

OUTWARD MAIL.

The Mail steamer "Narkunda" which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived Marseilles on Sunday the 7th instant.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 8th instant was 117 as compared with 112 the corresponding day of last year 2 attacks and 1 death from Cholera and 2 deaths from influenza were recorded.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

FIRST AID CLASS AT BANDRA.

Lectures on the First Aid will commence from Saturday next in the class organised by the Association in the Hall of Bandra Hindu Association, Main Road, Bandra. Dr. V. R. Tendulkar has kindly consented to deliver lectures on the subject. The course consists of a series of about eight lectures, fully illustrated by charts, skeletons, etc., one hour every Saturday from 4 to 5 p.m. (S.T.). No fees are charged for imparting instructions. The class is open for gentlemen of all communities.

FORT REQUISITION SCHEME'

A meeting of the landlords of the Fort North will be held at the Bai Bengali High School, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, to-day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider what steps should be taken to safeguard the interests of all concerned.

LECTURES AT POONA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha Prof. Bhathera, Messrs. Nariman, Ginvalla, Khambatta, Bharucha and others will address a meeting of Parsis at the Petit Hall, Poona, on Sunday next at 5 p.m. Subject:—"Present Political Situation and Parsis' Duty." If convenient, the same gentlemen will address a public meeting on Sunday morning.

KAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The annual gathering of the Institute will be held at 6 p.m. at the Institute premises (172, Sukhadwalla Building, Hornby Road, Fort) on Saturday the 20th instant, the 12th Anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R Cama in whose honour the Institute is founded. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Pranipye, Minister of Education, will preside. After the reading of a brief account of the work of the Institute in 1920 and the distribution of Prizes for successful Essays, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a Discourse on "The Persian Revayets."

A few old Manuscripts of Darab Hormazdiar's and Barze Kamdin's Revayets will be exhibited on the occasion.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

At the Girgaum Police Court the 4th Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Vithaldas Hemjibhai, proprietor of the Vijaya Navtam Natak Company, charged Chunilal Laxmiram, an actor in the company, with criminal trespass into the theatre of the Company. Briefly the complaint was that the accused was dismissed from his service by the complainant in the evening of the 23rd July 1921. About an hour after his dismissal the accused returned to the theatre and forcibly made his way into the theatre, having assaulted the entrance guard on duty. Having entered the theatre he, it was alleged, began to bawl out and address all the other actors in a vulgar language and asked them to leave the proprietor there and then as he was dismissed. The proprietor asked his servants to put the accused out of the theatre, which was done.

The Magistrate after hearing evidence in the case found the accused guilty of the charge and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and court costs. Mr. P. H. Vasavada, Advocate, with Mr. Bhende Pleader appeared for the Complainant and Mr. Chhatrapati with Mr. Kantilal Thakore Pleaders appeared for the accused.

A CHEAT CONVICTED

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Kaikhushroo Dhanjibhai Patel with cheating Jivanji Ibramji, Boman Khudadad Irani, Tyeballi Mohomedali and Narayendas in respect of the sums of Rs. 55; Rs. 50; Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 (collectively Rs. 205) on the 30th December, 1920; 2nd June 1921; and 23rd idem, respectively. The accused represented himself as an employee of the Bombay Telephone Company, and told the complainants that he would get them telephones quickly and took advances for the same. The accused, however, failed in doing so, and as a result of which he was arrested by one of the complainants.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for eleven months.

THE LATE MR JALBHOY DORABJI BHARDA MEMORIAL MEETING.

A MEETING of the FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS of the LATE MR. JALBHOY D. BHARDA and of the PAST AND PRESENT PUPILS of the New High School will be held on SUNDAY, the 14th August, 1921, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE to express deep sorrow at the death of the late Mr. JALBHOY BHARDA and to consider steps to perpetuate his memory in a suitable way.

VITHALDAS THACKERSY
Chairman.
S. N. PONCHKHANAWALA
Hon Treasurer.
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K. R. BHAYA.
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THE TILAK SWARAJYA FUND

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following persons:—
RAGHAVJI PURSHOTTAM, Esqr., Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.
VELJI LAKHAMSEY NAPOO, Esqr., Dana Bunder, Mandvi.
UMAR SOBANI, Esqr., 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
RAVASHANKER JAGJIVAN, JHEVARI, Esqr., Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.
ARDESHIR BURJORJI GODREJ, Esqr., Safe Merchants, Near Gas Co., Parel, Bombay.
JAMNALAL BAJAJ, Esqr., Opp. Thanavala Shroff & Co., 185. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
LAXMIDAS TAIRSEE, Esqr., c/o Laxmidas & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
S. G. BANKER, Esqr., Chowpatti Road, Bombay.
have been appointed Trustees of the "Tilak Swarajya Fund." All those who have contributed to this fund and those who are holding any money on behalf of this fund are hereby requested to send this sum to any one of the abovementioned Trustees or to the undersigned.

UMAR SOBANI,
Secretary and Treasurer,
The "TILAK SWARAJYA FUND,"
375, Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 258.
Bombay, 4th August, 1921.

10371

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 10, 1921.

SWADESHI AND ITS CRITICS.

On Monday we published a letter over the initials F. C. O. B.—initials which ill conceal a name well known to this City and Presidency. The letter was meant as an answer to our leading article on "Swadeshi" published in our Saturday's issue. While the writer considered the article "probably as good a presentation of the Swadeshi case as could be offered", "viewed in the cold light of impartial reason" it was, according to him, "a complete refutation of just those points it wants to establish." We have carefully read the letter of our critic, but we confess we have not been able to find in it any argument to convince us that our article was a complete refutation of just those points it wanted to establish. The writer has characteristically sought an original line of reasoning, in refreshing contrast to the scepticism and cheap sneers of our latter-day politico-economists. When Ranade and Gokhale declared that Swadeshi was a patriotic duty, they, according to him, subordinated the economic to the moral side of the problem, and assumed that there was a necessary connexion between them. The writer, in fact condemns the Swadeshi movement on moral grounds. It is always dangerous to judge a great national movement on moral grounds; much more so to condemn it. For, the critic is apt to succumb to the temptation of indulging in facile generalisations as well as of ignoring or perverting essential truths. The writer of the letter has not been able to resist the temptation. For, at the outset of his letter, we find him delivering this *obiter dictum*: "Economic motives are frequently, if not always, widely different from moral motives, and so, far from being capable of subserving each other and combining to work out harmoniously a common purpose, they are diametrically opposed". Of course, a fundamental truth underlies this statement and in so far as the statement can be regarded as an indictment, it holds true of the greater part of the capitalistic and imperialistic organisations of the modern world. Swadeshi is a protest against the evils of these organisations. Just as capitalism, in the main, means exploitation of large masses of poor, helpless individuals for the profit of the wealthy few, so imperialism has, in practice, been the exploitation of the resources of politically weak but numerically large groups of nations by smaller but militarily stronger groups. As soon as the British came to this country, they brought with them the morality of a nation of shopkeepers. It is not necessary for the purpose of this article to show how British rule came to be established in this country. But those who see in the connection of Britain with India, the hand of Providence, need to be reminded of the economic disaster which that connection has involved on the latter as its price.

And what has been the magnitude of that disaster? A country which was the richest in the world, in its raw produce, in its manufactures, in the skill of its artisans, has been reduced to the level of one of the poorest countries in the world, its people becoming, to all intents and purposes merely, to use a well-worn phrase, hewers of wood and drawers of water. Not that its resources are no longer existent. The country remains, as ever, perhaps the most richly endowed with nature's gifts of wealth. But the economic domination of Britain, itself the result of political power, has paralyzed the springs of all the varied activities which together make up the life of the nation and made it impossible for the people to exploit those resources for their benefit. The story of how India was ruthlessly reduced by the rapacity of the British from the proud position of a rich manufacuring country to that of a poor agricultural country producing raw material for the aggrandisement of her "rulers" has oft been told. But for the benefit of critics like F. C. O. B., we may recall the verdict of the late Ramesh Chandra Dutt, based on evidence from Government records and statements of British travellers and historians that

> "The selfish commercial policy was begun as soon as the company began to exercise any political power, and it was pursued with systematic thoroughness and fateful success in various sorts of ways; e.g., compelling Indian artisans to work in the company's factories, compelling them to surrender their trade secrets, by investing the companies' agents with powers over villages and communities of weavers; protective and prohibitive tariffs."

The sentence sums up all that Britain did to ruin India's industry. We shall quote one testimony out of many from British historians. This is what Horace H. Wilson wrote:

> It is also a melancholy instance of the wrong done by the country on which she has become dependent. It was stated in evidence that the cotton and silk goods of India up to this period (1813) could be sold for a profit in the British market, at a price from fifty to sixty per cent. lower than those fabricated in England. It consequently became necessary to protect the latter by duties of seventy and eighty per cent. on their value or by positive prohibition. Had not this been the case, had not prohibitory duties and decrees existed the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have been stopped in their outset, and could scarcely have been again set in motion by the power of steam. They were created by the sacrifice of the Indian manufacture. Had India been independent, she would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British goods, and would thus have preserved her own productive industry from annihilation. . This act of self-defence was not permitted her; she was at the mercy of the stranger. British goods were forced upon her without paying any duty, and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom she could not have contended on equal terms."

Could rapacity go further? Could a nation inflict a greater wrong on another than this?, The basic facts which critics of Swadeshi, like F. C. O. B., ignore and vitiate their reasoning by ignoring are these: India, besides being an agricultural, was a great manufacturing, country. Not only did she supply all the needs of her own people, as regards clothing, in all its rich varieties, but she also exported her unrivalled fabrics to other countries. Her spinning and weaving industries, not to speak of several others, gave employment to thousands of men and women, and the land in consequence smiled with plenty. . The rapacity of Britain did everything possible to destroy those industries and reduced those who lived by them and their families to penury. The wrong done by the British will rank among the greatest national crimes in history.

Expiation for that crime is as much incumbent on England as it is the duty of India to undo the wrong and revive those industries and secure for thousands of her sons and daughters an honourable means of livelihood or an additional source of income. Therefore, when Gokhale and Ranade said that Swadeshi had both an economic and a patriotic aspect, they had regard to the moral issue involved in the crime committed by Britain. They did not *assume*, as F. C. O. B. suggests, that there was a necessary connection between the moral side of Swadeshi and its economic aspect. The connection was there in the very nature of things. And the fact would be apparent to any one who did not ignore the essential facts that India had for centuries a flourishing industry, and that this industry was deliberately destroyed through unfair means employed by Britain who possessed political power over her and abused it grossly. Long before Gokhale and Ranade Indian leaders tried to resuscitate their country's industries. But the abuse of political power has continued from decade to decade and it is not necessary to refer to the persistent refusal to grant fiscal autonomy to India and to the obstacles placed in the way of the growth of the cotton mill industry. The old time-honoured methods of agitation have now proved unavailing and the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs have brought home to the minds of the people the intolerable nature of their present position and the consequent need of Swarajya. But even if Swarajya was secured to-day, the economic wrong would not be at once righted. That wrong can only be righted by the peopl of India making an unprecedented effort of renunciation for some years to come so as to secure the permanent re habilitation of her ancient industry. It is a sacrifice they owe to the generations of their countrymen who died in poverty and misery because they were deprived of their means of livelihood. It is a duty they owe to generations yet unborn who will be able to live in prosperity clothed in garments made in their own country. Swadeshi thus does not mean, as F. C. O. B. suggests, "encouraging the production of bad and expensive stuff in one's native land rather than better and cheaper stuff made abroad" nor does it mean encouraging a key-industry "which is yet in the making". The key industry existed in a perfect state and India produced cloth both cheap and excellent that could compete with cloth produced any where else, and if she had not been "dependent" on Britain she would have improved her capacity not only to supply the needs of her people in this respect, but also, as of yore, to carry on an extensive export trade in her rich fabrics. F. C. O. B. writes:

> "Assuming that Lancashire had monopolized the cloth market of India, India had to turn out something worth the cloth she bought from Lancashire. If her indigenous cloth industries, such as they were, could have supplied her peoples with as good cloth and at as low a price as Lancashire, well and good, the peoples of India, whether patriotic or not, would certainly have bought their own cloth at their own doors, in preference to going overseas for it. But in both cases the purchasers would have had to produce something equivalent in value to the cloth which they bought. Where any element of patriotism or lofty principle can find entrance into so simple a material set of dealings, might puzzle the philosopher."

The problem would not have puzzled our correspondent if he had not lost sight of the historic fact of the destruction of India's key industry and of all that depends on its resuscitation. Along with other *soi disant* economists, F. C. O. B. seeks to frighten the advocates of Swadeshi with the bogey that "imports pay for exports" and that if India does not import Lancashire's goods, her export trade will be ruined. That law of economics has been overdone. India imports crores of rupees' worth of cotton goods. Surely, all this money she can more profitably spend in importing machinery and other manufactured goods which she cannot produce herself, in order to suport her exports. At present, want of capital is not the least handicap to the development of manufacturing industries in India besides the spinning and weaving industries. When India provides cloth for all her people, the savings effected will enable her to devote greater attention to other vital industries. Think, then, of all the potentialities of wealth that depend on India regaining her hold on her key industries and of winning back her proud position as one of the great manufacturing countries of the world! No sacrifices on the part of the nation can, therefore, be, too great to revive the spinning and weaving industries and to make the country self-dependent so far as the supply of cloth is concerned. The sacrifices have to be made in no spirit of hatred towards the British or any other race. For, then, they will be no real sacrifices. The sentiment inspiring these sacrifices will be one of the highest that can prompt any human being—the desire to see his or her country become great and take its due part in the world—to enable it to be true to itself so that it cannot be false to any other country. There is no question of India severing her commercial relations with any country. What India owes to her own self-respect, to the vital needs of her sons and daughters, is to rid herself of the poison of economic domination which freezes all the springs of her national activities. In seeking to be herself she is but obeying the elementary moral law of existence. She has a great part to play in the comity of nations. She has been kept suppressed—politically and economically. She is now determined to assert her birth-right of self-realisation. In the sphere of economics all she desires is fair dealing—for herself as well as others. That is the essence of the Swadeshi movement towards the rigorous and successful prosecution of which she has a right to demand the utmost effort, generous enthusiasm and self-sacrificing devotion of all her sons and daughters.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The Government of India have moved none too soon in the matter of legislating for the provision of compensation to workmen for injuries received by them in the course of their employment. The absence, in the case of most departments and administrations in India, of definite rules governing compensation even for serious and permanent injuries sustained by their employees while in service, and the withholding from the employees of information about these rules, even when they are clearly provided for, entail a great hardship on the latter. We publish to-day particulars of a typical case of the second class, namely, where the employer withholds from the employee information regarding the rules governing compensation which are known to exist, on the astounding plea that such rules are only for the guidance of the employer and not for the information of his employees! The G. I. P. Railway Company, like other railway companies in India, takes an agreement from each employee in its service, but, strange to relate, the employee is not provided with any document, in exchange for such agreement, showing how the Company is bound to deal with him. Under the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 the Company is bound to make rules for regulating the conduct of railway servants:

> "47. (1) Every railway company and, in the case of a railway administered by the Government, an officer to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf, shall make general rules consistent with this Act for the following purposes, namely:—(a) . . . (b) . . (c) . . . (d) . . . (e) . . . (f) . . . (g) . . ."

Clause (e) of the section provides for rules "for regulating the conduct of the railway servants." Any rules regarding compensation that the G. I. P. Ry. Company may have framed for the benefit of its employees would come under this clause and should have been included in the "General Rules" framed by the Company for the guidance of its employees. That such rules do exist can be inferred from the fact that the London Board of the Railway in its letter dated 6th May 1920 addressed to Mr. Gopalacharya refers to them. The Agent, however, refuses to disclose them. In the course of a letter dated 5th July, 1920 he wrote to Mr. Gopalacharya as follows:—

> "With reference to your letter dated 26th June 1920 I have to point out that the general rules you refer to are for the working of the railway and have no bearing on your case. The rules, of which you ask a copy, *are issued by the Government of India and the Home Board for the guidance of the Agent only* and as such, as stated in this office letter No. 111 G. S. 155, dated 21st June, 1920, a copy cannot be supplied to you."

Thus, the railway employees are kept in the dark as to their own rights and protection and are helpless in getting redress.

For want of correct information, hundreds of cases pertaining to railway administration, do not come to courts of law, more especially as the lawyers themselves seem to be as much in the dark as to the rights of the railway employees as the employees themselves. It is difficult to account for the refusal of the Agent to disclose the rules framed by the Company regarding compensation to be given to its employees for serious injuries suffered by them while in service. Mr. Gopalacharya has been permanently incapacitated for service and it is astonishing that the Company should refuse any compensation whatsoever to him.

Notes of the Day

The Example.

The offer to release forthwith, unconditionally, all the members of the Dail Eireann who are now under detection, is eloquent indication of the extent to which the Lloyd George Cabinet seems prepared to go with a view to arrive at a solution of the perplexing Irish question. We do not think that the question of the release of McKeown, against whom there is a charge of murder, would seriously affect the continuance of the truce which has been called. We do not know what is the actual nature of the offence of which Mckeown has been held guilty. But if the alleged "murder" was committed in the course of the defensive operations of the Sinn Fein organisation against the Black—and—Tans, his guilt cannot be considered to be of a more heinous kind than that of most of his comrades who have been clapped in jail for "waging the war." But whether McKeown is released or not, the step which His Majesty's Government propose to take is admirably calculated to facilitate the success of the negotiations that are proceeding with the Seinn Feiners. Would that the Government of India took a lesson from the example set by His Majesty's Government! The Government of India defeated the beneficial results of the Royal Amnesty of 1919 first by circumscribing its scope and later by launching into a fresh campaign of hunting down "agitators," so that at the present day, we are afraid, there are more political prisoners than there were when the Amnesty was proclaimed. And yet, the Government of India expect that a "calm atmosphere" will prevail for the smooth working of the "Reforms!" The Government do not see that one example is worth tens of precepts and that the only way to bring about a "calm atmosphere" is to remove the cause for unrest and one of the most potent of these causes is the incarceration of political leaders.

Press Congress of the World.

The next session of the Press Congress of the World will be held at Honolulu, Hawaii, from October 4th to 14th of this year. We are glad to learn that the Executive Committee of the Congress has extended an invitation to the Press Association of India to send delegates from this country, including the President and Secretary of the Association, to the Congress. The Association has also been asked to forward the names and addresses of any other journalists who might be interested in attending the Honolulu sessions or enrolling as members of the Congress. Mr. M. C. Modi, Honorary Secretary of the Association, having communicated the invitation to Mr. B. G. Horniman, who is the President of the Association, the latter, we are glad to learn, has written to Mr. Modi expressing his willingness to attend the Congress Sessions. It goes without saying that Mr. Horniman is eminently fitted to represent the press of India at the sessions and that he will spare no pains to voice the grievances of the Indian press before the bar of world opinion in an effective manner and to enlist the sympathies of brother journalists from all parts of the world in the struggle which the Indian press is carrying on against autocracy. We would like the Indian press to be fully represented at the Honolulu sessions and if there are any journalists in this country who are willing to proceed as delegates they would do well to communicate their desire to Mr. Modi without delay.

FOUR LETTERS

ON NON-COOPERATION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

The following four letters have been written to a friend in England concerning Non-Cooperation. It appeared to me, that they would be of interest to Indian readers, and I am venturing to communicate them to the Press:—

I.

My dear—

You have asked me, from your home in England, to explain to you the meaning of this new and very ugly word, that is being used in India,—Non-Cooperation. You criticise it at first sight, and you have every reason to do so from your distant view of the situation. I grant you at once, that the word has an ugly sound. It seems to imply the very opposite of what every Christian has been taught to aim at, namely, to be a fellow-worker and a fellow-helper. You are right also in saying that there is nothing that the world needs so much today as brotherhood. Humanity is crying out for cooperation to heal the wounds of the War. I need hardly tell you, that I have weighed well, over and over again, the force of all this argument. And yet, it has not convinced me. I have lain awake, night after night, breeding over the problem. And yet, I am, in principle, today a true strong believer in non-cooperation. Need I say to you my dear man, who are a Christian, that I am a Christian also,—a believer in love, as the final remedy for all the evils of the world. We are, both of us, taught by Christ to love even our enemies. We are taught, that the whole commandment of life is contained in twowords,— to love God with all our heart, and our neighbour as our own self. We have, both of us, learnt the golden rule of Christ,—"Whatsoever ye would that man should do unto you, even so do unto them; for this is the law and the prophets."

And yet,—and yet,—I am resolutely going to defend this priciple of Non-Cooperation. I would add one word further. I would say, that Christ himself was the example, for all time, of the principle involved in it. For he unflinchingly refused to compromise with evil. He declared, that it profited a man nothing, if he gained the whole world and lost his own soul. I have seen constantly men, who have come out and joined this movement, and they have told me with their own lips, that it had saved their own individual Indian characters. They had to sacrifice everything, but they had gained their souls. And there is something far greater still.—India has at last gained *her* own soul, through this movement. For the soul of India was being lost in the mechanical civilisation of the modern world which has invaded both East and West alike. But now she has been called by a prophetic voice of one of her noblest children to a pathway of self-purification. India was rapidly losing her own individuality. She was forfeiting that supremely delicate and beautiful nature and character, which had been God's handiwork in her history all down the centuries. She was rapidly taking in its stead without true assimilation the barren nature of a foreign culture. Now she is realising that to go forward any further along that course, is to follow the path of suicide and destruction. Therefore she is definitely making the Great Refusal, which is called Non-Cooperation. Even if England offer her wealth, plenty, peace, protection, prosperity, within the Spacious British Empire, and, as the price of it, this compromise with her own inner nature, India will refuse. She will refuse to cooperate on such a basis. She knows, in her heart of hearts, that she has compromised far too long, and now that she has an inspiring personality to give her unity and spiritual strength, she is determined to compromise no longer.

We, Englishmen, have gradually got into

(Continued on page 10.)

SINN FEIN PARLIAMENT.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF MCKEOWN

THREAT TO TERMINATE TRUCE IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 9.

The Government's decision to release all members of the Sinn Fein Parliament with the exception of McKeown, who has been convicted of murder has created a grave situation in Ireland. The Dail Eireann sat until a late hour on Saturday and afterwards, it was authoritatively declared that unless McKeown was released there was possibility that Sinn Fein would almost immediately terminate the Truce. It is understood that telegrams have been exchanged between Sinn Fein and Downing Street and that a special courier has been despatched from Dublin to Mr. Lloyd George.

SINN FEIN MESSAGE TO MR. L. GEORGE.

NO REPLY FROM LATTER YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Aug. 9.

Paris.—A courier from the Sinn Fein Cabinet to-day delivered a message to Mr. Lloyd-George who has hitherto not replied. Interviewed by American journalists, Mr. Lloyd George said that he would be unable to attend the Disarmament Conference at Washington.

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF MEMBERS OF DAIL EIREANN.

TO FACILITATE PEACE STEP TO THE UTMOST,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

The Government has decided to release forthwith unconditionally all the members of the Dail Eireann, who are now interned or imprisoned in accordance with the Premier's promise to facilitate peace steps to the utmost.

SEQUEL TO SHOOTING OF CONSTABLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Aug. 9.

A remarkable sequel has occurred to the shooting of a constable in Belfast on Saturday. O'Duffy, Sinn Fein Truce officer for Ulster, called at the hospital and apologised for the incident. He said that two civilian assailants on patrol duty were carrying arms in defiance of prohibition, their excuse being that they were passing through hostile district.

LOSSES DUE TO TRADE DEPRESSION.

FINANCIAL WRITERS' OPINIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Aug. 9.

Financial writers point out, in connection with the losses due to trade depression, that Rylands are able to claim a refund of over twelve hundred thousand pounds on account of the excess profits and, therefore, the actual loss is only sixty two thousand pounds.

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The Monsoon forcast for August and September states that in North-West India including west of United Provinces and in the Peninsula, it is likely that the total rainfall of August and September will exceed the average. For North-East India and Burma conditions are too uncertain to justify a forecast

DERAILMENT OF PARCEL TRAIN NEAR DANGARWA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE. Aug. 8.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Abu Road, B. B. and C. I. Railway, wires on the 8th instant:—At 2-15 hours this morning 9 goods vehicles on 86 down parcel train derailed between the Ambliyasan and Dangarwa stations blocking the line. The following trains were transhipped:—5 up and 16 down 7 up and 2 down. The Mail line was cleared at 19/30 hours. The 3 up and 4 down passenger trains passed through.—(A. P.).

CHALISA-DANDOTE LINE BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Aug. 8.

The line between Chalisa and Dandote was breached yesterday in several places by a heavy rain. Through traffic is interrupted at present.

POLITICAL UNITY.

AMONG BRANCHES OF BRITISH FAMILY.

"GOOD PRESS" FOR DOMINION CONFERENCE.

DIFFERENCE OVER TREATMENT OF INDIANS ABROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

The report of the Dominion Conference has received a "good press" as marking a New Era of the Empire Government in which the ideal of political unity of the various branches of the British family is realised in a practical form. It is pointed out that the questions of the Imperial foreign policy have not only been treated as matters of common interest, but what is more important, on the basis of common responsibility.

Satisfaction is also expressed at the definite decision not to summon a constitutional Conference which thus dissipates the rumours that the present Conference might be concerned with projects involving restriction of liberty of action on the part of the individual Dominions.

While the suggestion for an annual meeting finds favour it cannot be denied that such a course must at present remain a pious aspiration at any rate until the maturity of the Conference's scheme for the improvement of communications and especially airships. The development of communications in the shape of the Imperial wireless system is also necessary before anything approaching to a common foreign policy can be realised. Nevertheless, many examples of the Conference's efficacy in foreign domain are quoted and notably the fact that the Washington meeting owes its inception in a very large degree to the London Conference, which took up wholeheartedly the idea when it was mooted and keenly regretted President Harding's rejection of the Premier's suggestion for a preliminary Conference. It is worthy of note that large measures of agreement prevailed throughout the meetings and the unanimity secured on the questions of Naval Defence, Migration, Egypt and the League of Nations, the most conspicuous instance of difference being the question of treatment of the Indians in South Africa. The disappointment, which is expressed owing to the absence of complete settlement of this question, is however somewhat tempered by the realisation that direct negotiations between the Union of South Africa and the Government of India is an admirable innovation that may serve to clear the air.

SPANISH REVERSE AT MELILLA.

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVICE LOST UPON SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

That Spain is determined not to follow the advice to clear out of Africa, which has been freely tendered by both the British and French Press since the recent reverse at Melilla, appears from an official despatch from Madrid which arter admitting the possibility of the fall of General Navarro and his troops who are still holding out at Monte Arruit, says this however disagreeable it may be, will not affect the offensive operations to be undertaken by General Berenguer for which sufficient troops are being concentrated at Melilla. The despatches from Paris, however, show there are difficulties ahead and declare that a mutiny recently broke out amongst the recruits on board a troopship at Valencia *en route* for Morocco, which was only quelled by the intervention of two destroyers. The escorting destroyers now train their guns on the troopships crossing Mediterranean.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

M. MAURA TO FORM A CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

Madrid.—The situation in Morocco has caused a Cabinet crisis and it is expected that M. Maura will form a Cabinet.

DISTURBANCES IN FRENCH ZONE IN MOROCCO.

TRIBAL ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON. August 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 9.

Paris.—A telegram from Morocco says that the news of the events in Spanish Zone has created excitement amongst the discontented tribesmen of the Wazan region in the French Zone and several attacks have been delivered but repulsed. Precautions, however, are being taken.

Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief, is expected to arrive in Madras, by special train on the 17th instant.

A largely attended public meeting was held in Dohad on the Tilak maidan on the 6th instant. Mr. Fazul Raheman of Aligarh College presided. Messrs. Ismail, Purushotamdas Shah and Waman Mukadam addressed the meetings on boycott of foreign cloth. Foreign clothes and caps were burnt in the meeting.—(A. P.).

WRECK OF ALASKA.

WITH 200 PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

26 PASSENGERS AND 16 CREW MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 9.

San Francisco—The passenger steamer, Alaska, has been sunk off Eureka in California. Two boat-loads of survivors have been picked up by a passing steamer but the loss of life is not yet known. There were over 200 passengers on board.

LONDON, August 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 9.

A later message says that 26 passengers and 16 crew of the Alaska are missing.

FAMINE AND PESTILENCE IN RUSSIA.

PRINCE DAUL'S STIRRING APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 9.

Prince Daul of Oldenburg, a nephew of the late Tsar, has made a moving appeal in the Press on behalf of eighty millions of Rusians who, he says, are "face to face with famine and pestilence and such are their miseries that all political considerations must be swept aside." The Prince adds that the Tsar, if he were alive, would endorse Gorki's appeal.

M. CHICHERIN ON GRAVITY OF SITUATION.

HELP TO BE ACCEPTED FROM ANY SOURCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

M. Chicherin has sent circulars to all Governments saying that the Russian Government will accept help from any source, regardless of the existing political relations. The circular says that 10 provinces of population of 18,000,000 are officially recognised as famine-stricken. The drought having destroyed the harvest or left an yield of only 10 or 15 per cent. above an average million tons of food supplies from abroad are needed to maintain the populations on half rations. M. Chicherin asserts that no disorders have occurred.

GREEK ADVANCE.

KEMALIST TO EVACUATE ANGORA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 9.

Paris.—A Constantinople telegram says that the Kemalists have decided to evacuate Angora.

GREEK WARSHIP BOMB TREBIZOND.

ALSO SAMSUN & OTHER PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Aug. 9.

Reuter is informed that in consequence of Turkish attacks upon foreigners on the Asia Minor Coast, Greek warships have bombarded Trebizond, Samsun, and other ports with unknown effect.

CABLE ITEMS.

H. H. the Holkar's son and heir of Prince Yeshwantrao underwent an operation for appendicitis yesterday and is progressing satisfactorily.

Washington.—The British operators have agreed to release to the United States' Shipping Board half of the cotton shipped from Alexandria to the United States.

The Earl of Crawford has been appointed a Knight of the Thistle.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GOVERNMENT'S PROVISION FOR THEM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

Mr. C. R. Naidu who recently returned from South Africa contradicts the statement appearing in the Press that no hopes were held out by the Union Government that every one of the repatriated would be given a job at Rs. 30 a month. Mr. Naidu says when he was in South Africa organising the anti-voluntary repatriation movement he had an interview with Sir Benjamin Robertson who assured him that every repatriated Indian would get employment at the rate of Rs. 30 a month as Government of India were making necessary arrangements for receiving these people. Sir Benjamin also expressed the same view to a representative of the "Natal Times" and this expression was responsible for a majority of Indians to renounce their domicile rights and leave South Africa.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

MINISTERS HASTENING TO PARIS.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 9.

The preparations for the opening of the momentous meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris tomorrow are almost complete. Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Sir Robert Hornie and other members of the British Delegation also the Japanese Ambassador left Victoria for Paris this morning. There was a large crowd present which loudly cheered Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Harvey, the American Ambassador in London, is already in Paris whither Sgr. Bonomi, the Italian Premier, Sgr. Solerm, Finance Minister and Sgr. Della Toretta, Foreign Minister, are proceeding from Rome.

Apparently the Council will have a heavy programme including not only the question of Silesia but also abolition of penalties, trial of German War Criminals, sending of supplies to Russia, financial position of Austria and the question of allowing Germany to construct aircraft for civil purposes.

MEETING OPENS IN TROUBLOUS CONDITIONS.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Aug. 9.

Troublous conditions, in which the Supreme Council meetings open, are not minimised in London. Apart from the question of the despatch of troops to Upper Silesia, there is a pronounced difference between Britain and France as regards the boundaries of the disputed industrial triangle between Kattowitz and Gleinwitz. While London is known to be in favour of giving Poland only on Pless and Rybeniff with few outlying districts adjoining the industrial centre, Paris desires to award the whole triangle to Poland. Thus, both maintain that the triangle is indivisible, leaving a clear-cut issue as to its ultimate destination.

It is notable that the "Chronicle," which is regarded as the mouthpiece of the British Government, asks will the Franco-British entente be in existence a week hence? It replies that the matter is doubtful. Other papers adopt a similar line, pinning their hopes to the presence of Mr. Harvey as more or less an impartial participant in the conference to find the way out.

Reuter's Paris representative quotes an account of a preliminary meeting between the British and French Premiers yesterday, which says they sat together on the balcony of the hotel until eleven at night.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

NO CASE FOR APPOINTING A COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 9.

Replying to Lord Lamington in the House of Lords, Lord Lytton said that no case had been made out for the appointment of a Committee of Expert Engineers to consider the advisability of carrying out the proposed Sukkur Barrage o nthe Indus. The barrage scheme had been mainly recommended by very competent engineers of Bombay, who had recent experience in the province.

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB IN LONDON.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

Further support is needed for the Indian Gymkhana Club. Out of £15,900 sterling required to purchase and equip the Club's ground at the Osterley Park £3,000 has only been subscribed. The Indian Princes have been the chief subscribers and especially the Maharajah of Patiala. £5,560 sterling is needed by September 20th to complete the purchase of the ground.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

A DISASTER AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 7
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 9.

Intervention of the Providence alone averted a most appalling disaster at Selby where the Newcastle-London Express dashed into a stationary holiday train yesterday afternoon. The rear coaches of the holiday train which were packed with luggage fortunately took the impact, but were hurled off the rails and completely demolished the signal-cabin. Three signalmen saved their lives by jumping out through the windows. The total casualties were three seriously injured but later died and a number slightly injured.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

NO HELP TO BRITAIN IN EVENT OF DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

REPLY IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Aug. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth, replying to Sir J. D. Rees asserted that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty did not provide for Japanese assistance to Britain in the event of internal disturbances in India. Sir J. D. Rees said that the contrary fact had been so recently stated that it is almost believed with the most serious consequences. Mr. Harmsworth emphasised that there was no foundation for the statement.

POLITICAL OFFENDER OF U.P

RELEASED ON APOLOGIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

The Publicity Commissioner for the U. P. says that information is now published under orders of the Government with regard to the apologies which had been accepted from certain political offenders in the United Provinces. These offenders have been released on their (1) giving clear expression of repentance for the past, and (2) undertaking not to engage in political activities for two years. Rama Shanker Trivedi was under trial at Cawnpore for a speech which tended to create hatred against Government. He apologised on the 20th of May last.

Deo Ratan Sharma, Secretary, of the All-India Hindu Sabha, who was convicted for seditious speeches in Bijnor was released from Bareilly jail on the 14th of July after signing an apology and necessary bonds on the 1st of last month.

Khalilullah Khan of Bareilly who was prosecuted for a seditious speech at Bijnor of a most violent character apologised on the 21st of July.

TANJORE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MR. MAHOMED ALI TO PRESIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TANJORE, Aug. 8.

Mr. Mahomed Ali will preside over the Khilafat Conference, commencing about the 27th instant.

AN INDIAN BAR.

CALCUTTA INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Honorary Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society of Calcutta has sent a letter to the Government of Bengal dealing with the suggested removal of distinctions between the vakils and the barristers. The letter says that having regard to great diversity of laws and customs of legal profession prevailing in different provinces of India desirability of creating an Indian bar is not apparent and for the same reason the council of the society do not appreciate the necessity for calling into existence a single council of legal education. It is considered that the suggestion for uniting the functions of the solicitor and the counsel in India in a single practitioner has little to recommend it, also that the suggested change of placing the vakils and the barristers on the same footing has little to support it. The Society says that in view of the large growth of commercial business and the increase in company practice particularly in presidency towns it seems preferable that there should be a separate branch of the profession of law trained to deal with these branches of legal work.

SAD END OF A DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

Mr. G. A. D. Stuart, C. S., Director of Agriculture, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a revolver at his residence in Adyar. He was suffering from colitis and his heart was also affected. An inquest was held to-day and the verdict recorded that the deceased shot himself while in a state of unsound mind brought about by prolonged illness.

FUNERAL OF LATE MR. STUART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The funeral of the late Mr. G. A. D. Stuart, which took place last evening, was largely attended and those present, included His Excellency the Governor, the Ministers and the Members of Executive Council, the Judges of High Court, the President of Legislative Council, and several other officials, Indian and European. Mr. Stuart was a widower and his three children are in England.

LONDON LETTER.

ACTIVITIES OF WAR PARTY.

IRISH PEACE MOVE.

MISREPRESENTATIONS BY ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENTS

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

LONDON, July 7.

The war party in the Cabinet,—by which I mean the party of foreign aggression who are always ready to risk war to attain their aggressive aims, whether the immediate cause lays in Russia, Poland, Turkey, or any other part of the world—are making strenuous efforts to get their way in the Near East. The attempt to commit the cabinet to open assistance of the Greeks failed, but Lord Curzon, the leader of the aggressionists, managed to get himself despatched to Paris to confer with the French Premier, during the illness of the Premier, a portentous circumstances, which was probably responsible for the fact that this important and dangerous mission was left to the Foreign Secretary.

In Paris Lord Curzon tried his utmost to bring the French Government into line with the views held by himself and his clique—to which the majority in the Cabinet do not subscribe. All sorts of bogey stories were brought out to make the flesh of the French Premier creep. The French are the chief enemies of Soviet Russia in Europe and nothing is more likely to excite their apprehensions than a suggestion that any developments in Asia or Europe are the result of Soviet influence and due to dark and sinister designs on the part of Lenin and Trotsky. M. Briand was asked to believe that a dark plot was afoot between the Angora Government and Moscow to thwart French and British designs. The French Government, however, on this occasion were not to be moved. They have made up their minds about the Near East. They are not interested in further strengthening the British hold on Constantinople, they have no sympathy with Greek aggression and they are anxious to come to terms with Angora. For these reasons the conversations with Bekir Sami Bey and Dr. Rechard are progressing towards a satisfactory conclusion and Lord Curzon failed in his design to drive a wedge between the French and the Turkish representatives.

Determined not to give up the struggle, Lord Curzon returned to London and pursued his plans. He has been endeavouring since to bring the Cabinet round to his own attitude of hostility towards the Turks, sufficiently indicated by the very benevolent neutrality shown to the Greeks. A curious and significant incident in this connection has been the sensational arrest of 18 members of the Russian trade delegation in Constantinople and the deportation of nine of them as "undesirable characters," accompanied by the seizure of the money and papers of the delegation. Stories have been circulated of a Russo-Turkish plot in Constantinople to seize the city and assassinate the British High Commissioner. The Foreign Office, whose representative in the House of Commons displays the most extraordinary ignorance on the matter, has been unable to offer any satisfactory explanation of the affair. But there is the significant fact that for the ordinary public and the hesitating colleagues of Lord Curzon, it comes as a most accommodating auxiliary to the anti-Turk propaganda that never ceases in certain organs of the Press. The "danger" of a Kemalist advance on Constantinople is, of course, being played up for all it is worth, and one begins to wonder even whether the Greek evacuation of Ismid may not have been a move in the game. It is amusing to note the declarations in the Government Press that the Turks must be actively opposed by the British forces, if they push further into the "Zone of the Straits." This, we are told, would be an open defiance of the Treaty of Sevres, which could not be tolerated. The Treaty of Sevres, which has never been ratified, is always trotted out for the benefit of the Allies, in the case of Turkey, but the Greeks have freely used the "zone" for military purposes without a word of protest.

Now, whither things are tending, is exposed in a Reuter's message from Malta, announcing the departure of the whole British Fleet for the Bosphorous and the despatch of large consignments of munitions. The message also speaks of the likely despatch of military reinforcements to the same quarter. This announcement, as a matter of fact, has come very opportunely. The public here are not at all interested in Lord Curzon's plans, but their lethargy is such, that it requires something startling to shake them up. If there is one thing likely to do that, it is the prospect of sending more soldiers out of England to support adventures of which no one can see the end, either in their political consequences or in financial commitments. The hand of the Curzon party only requires to be exposed to bring their policy to grief. What they are clearly aiming at is the opportunity and excuse to set on foot operations which will lead to a definite attempt to crush the Kemalists. But this requires a good deal of ignorance on the part of the public—on which they can usually count—so that the country can be committed to the ramp before it realises its full import. Once the public realises that the country is being manoeuvred into a fresh war the Government will begin to hear things, the war party in the Cabinet will be suppressed and Mr. Lloyd George will come down to the House, full of blandishments, to assure his faithful

(Continued on page 11.

SWARAJ ARBITRATION COURTS.

A MAGISTRATE'S WARNING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

In connection with the Swaraj Arbitration Courts, the District Magistrate of Noakhali has issued the following notice:—In some quarters of this district people are seeking to decide cases without the sanction of the Administration. Though it is highly desirable that in those cases only where both the parties come to an agreement, disputes should be made up through arbitration, yet I should make it known to all that it is quite against the law to make the parties submit to the decisions thus arrived at by force, undue influence threat or intimidation. Information of quite a number of such illegal actions has of late reached me, and all are hereby warned against such illegalities.

LALA LAJPATRAI AT BIJAPUR

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA.

From a Correspondent.

BIJAPUR, August 8.

Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. Shaukat Ali after visiting Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag reached Bagalkot early morning on the 6th instant. Lalaji had not time to get down at Bagalkot. He, however, addressed for few minutes a huge gathering on the platform and proceeded to Bijapur. The Maulana alighted and addressed a public meeting where the Khilafat and the Congress committees presented addresses. The Bagalkot Khilafat Committee presented Rs. 1,700 for Smyrna Relief. The Maulana visited the mosque and advised the Mahomedans to abstain from cow killing. The Lalaji stayed with Mr. Kowjalgi and visited the old buildings. A public address was presented in the evening on the Thalbavdi maidan where he addressed 12 thousand people. He left for Poona by the night train. By the same train the Maulana arrived and met the Mahomedans in a meeting in the Jumma Musjid who gave Rs. 700 for Smyrna and formed a strong and influential Khilafat Committee.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND MR MAHOMED ALI AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 8.

Messrs. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali arrived here yesterday. Large crowds collected to see them. In the evening, a meeting was arranged and addresses were being delivered, when rains interfered. Another meeting is being held today.

SOME QUESTIONS TO MAHATMA GA DHI.

HIS ANSWERS,

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 8.

Mr. Mackenzie, Editor, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" in a letter to Mr. Gandhi asked for an answer to the following questions:—(1) Is the divergence of views between yourself and Lord Reading likely to increase or diminish? (2) When do you expect to establish *Swaraj*? (3) Has the Prime Minister, in your opinion, grown more satanic or less? (4) Seeing they spring from your magnificent country have you no word of encouragement for the new Ministers and the Councils which are aiming at ultimate *Swaraj*? (5) Do you believe in a sense of humour to sweeten the cares of every day life?

Mr. Gandhi replied as follows:—(1) The divergence is as likely to increase rather than decrease. (2) I expect to do nothing but endeavour to acquire Government over my own self but I do expect India to establish Swaraj during this very year. (3) The Prime Minister is to me an enigma, he has certainly not discharged his debt to India. (4) The Ministers have done nothing to deserve encouragement from me. They will, when they have washed their hands clean of a system which in my humble opinion is using them as tools for promoting India's degradation, (witness what is happening in the United Provinces). (5) If I had not sense of humour I would have committed suicide long ago.

MANAGER OF A BOGUS CORPORATION

CONVICTED OF CHEATING A GLASGOW FIRM.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 9.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Khan Bahadur Nabibuksh Mahommad Hussain, City Magistrate of Karachi, in the case of Crown vs. Tejumal Premsing Michandani prosecuted by Messrs. George Barrett and Co., Export Merchants of Glasgow, through their Counsel Mr. R. G. Mani, Bar-at-Law under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code for cheating the complainants into sending hardware goods worth over £6,000 which resulted in the loss of about Rs. 80,000 to the complainants

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

It appears that the accused styled himself as Manager of the Engineer Stores Supply Corporation (General Engineers and Contractors), proclaiming in his letter forms as possessing stores in Karachi Bombay and Calcutta. The complainant Mr. Taylor who specially came from Glasgow learnt in Karachi that the "Corporation" had no existence and the accused was practically penniless. The ordered goods unpaid for had to be sold at heavy loss.

FOUR LETTERS.

(Continued from page 8.)

the way of thinking, that every country can be made, at one and the same time, more profitable to ourselves, and more happy in its own internal life, by coming under our protection. I happen to have been, during my travels, to all kinds of places, and nothing has impressed me so much as the discontent, which is now existing among those indigenous peoples, who are being moulded into new shapes and forms by this protection of the British Government. The legend is kept up in England (for home-consumptions) that every one is happy and contented under such protection. But this is not the truth. Whether it is a younger generation in Burma, or in South Africa, in Uganda or in Fiji—I have had heart to heart talks with the young leaders in all these countries, and I can only say that the discontent is profound. If I had gone to Egypt or Mesopotamia or Palestine, or Ireland, it would have been the same story. My dear man, let us, who are Christians, put to ourselves a plain and simple question. Would we like to be continually ruled by foreigners for our own so-called benefit? Don't you think it would make us perfectly miserable? Then, if that is the case, why do we not apply the rule of Christ, and love the Indian, the Burmese, the Baganda, the Egyptian, the Irish, as our own self? Why do we not do to others that which we should wish them to do to us? If we would not lire to be ruled by foreigners, why do we insist on keeping up a foreign rule? If we ourselves wish to be independent, why do we not wish them to be independent? As a Christian, it seems to me, there is no other way to meet that interrogation, except to desire earnestly and to strive all we can for the independence of every foreign part of what is called the British Empire. Don't you think that this follows from Christ's teaching?

I know full well, that there is no greater need in the whole world today than a full mutual understanding between the East and the West. The future of the human race depends on such a mutual understanding being reached. But the very first requisite for such a mutual understanding is mutual respect. The respect of the wolf for the lamb, in AEsop's fables, is not a model for humanity to follow in the twentieth century. Yet the past treatment of Asia and Africa by Europe has been of the same predatory naure, and these predatory habits are not unlearnt in a single day. I have seen a map of Africa in 1880, before the great plunder began. After a few years the whole map of Africa was cut up into pieces, each of which denoted the extent of the loot. Then, after that, Asia was being gradually divided up in the same way. Before the great War, as you know, China and Persia only by a narrow margin escaped the fate of Africa. I am sure that you, who came into the Great War, as a volunteer, in order to prevent the spoliation of Belgium, are not one of those who can look on the spoliation of the East with equanimity. Would you not rather, in principle, stand up on behalf of every country that has already been subjected, and claim that it shall be set free. Does not the thought of a "Declaration of Independence" for India; or for Egypt; or for Korea; or for China, stir your heart as the Independence of Belgium did? You, who fought for Belgian freedom,—cannot you fight, in spirit and principle, for India's freedom? We are not asking for a battle of violence and bloodshed. Rather, we are asking for a battle of suffering and endurance, -a battle of the Cross.

Does not that thought give you, as a Christian? I will tell you one thing, which I witnessed with my own eyes. It was the sight of twelve delicate Hindu ladies coming out of the prison in South Africa, where they had suffered more than words can relate. Yet their faces were full of joy. They spoke gently of their persecutors. They told me all the kind things they could about their jailors. They had gone to prison not for any wrong-doing (they were incapable of wrong), but to uphold their country's honour and freedom. What war of passive resistance in South Africa was won without striking a blow. Believe me, it was one of the most Christian things I ever saw in my life. I cannot possibly forget it.

This Non-Cooperation movement in India is really being worked out on the same principles, by Mahatma Gandhi, as those which I saw practised in South Africa. It is only called by another name. In its essence, it implies the resistance of evil, by forbearance, not by violence; by endurance, not by force; by suffering, not by slaughter It regards the domination and subjection of India by a foreign country, such as England, with abhorrence, as an evil thing. It is determined not to cooperate with the evil and make it permanent.

If you say to me in reply,—"We English are not dominating and subjecting India by force. As fast as we can, we are actually giving India freedom within our British Empire." Well, I shall deal with that last clause "within our British Empire" later At this point, my answer to your assertion "we are actually giving freedom to India", would be in a rhyming couplet,—

Freedom is not a mendicant's dole,
To be thrust in a beggar's begging bowl
Freedom is a gift of the soul, to be won by self-purication and self-sacrifice. If England really wishes India to be free, then she must stand aside, she must not insist, that India shall have the dole of this so-called freedom, which England herself is patronisingly prepared to concede. This is the whole crux of the Egyptian and the Irish struggle,—not merely of the Indian struggle for liberty. We are told by Christ, as I hav said, to love our neighbour as ourself; to do to others what we should wish them to do to us. Should *we*, English people, like to be bound hand and feet by conditions at the very time "freedom" was being offered us? Should we be satisfied with all sorts of stipulations and regulations and provisions and precautions? Should we not do what our forefathers did in America,—made a Declaration of Independence? Or again, I ask you, should we, Englishmen, be satisfied with mere boons and patronising doles of "freedom"? Read Wordsworth's sonnets; read Milton's Areopagitica; read Shakespeare's description of England in King Henry IV; read Burke on American Independence. My dear man, English literature, from one end to the other, is crammed full of answers to the contrary. Then why not follow the law of Christ, and do to others what we should wish them to do to us? For, if England insists on giving India what English politicians to-day are pleased to call "freedom",—in English politicians' own way, at the English politicians' own time, and at the English politicians' own discretion,—then, all I can say is, that it is no *freedom* at all!

(To be continued.)

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

STATUS OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Informtion has just been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the following resolution has been adopted by the Imperial Cabinet in regard to the position of Indians in the Dominions:—"The Imperial Conference while reaffirming the resolution of the Conference of 1918 that each community of British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of other communities, recognises that there is an incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the British Empire and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some other parts of the Empire.

The Imperial Conference accordingly, is of the opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of British Commonwealth, it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised. The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India, while expressing their appreciation, accept the resolution recorded above, but feel bound to place on record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa, and they hope that by negotiation between the Governments of India and of South Africa some way can be found, as soon as may be, to reach a more satisfactory position".

The Government of India have not yet had time to consider this resolution and before doing so propose to await the views of their representatives at the Conference.

PRINCE OF WALES'S WISH.

TO SEE EX-SERVICE MEN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Lord Cromer has wired the following message to India:—"It is the Prince of Wales' personal wish that throughout his tour in India His Royal Highness may be given every available opportunity to see ex-service men and pensioners of the Army.

CALCUTTA'S PREPARATION TO WELCOME THE PRINCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

In compliance with a requisition signed by a large number of English and Indian residents, the Sheriff of Calcutta has notified of a public meeting to be held on 24th instant to arrange preliminaries in connection with the reception to be accorded to Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta. A suggestion has been made that the Royal visit to the city should be celebrated by an organisation of a *fete* or exhibition which His Royal Highness should be asked to open. Another proposal is that a water carnival should be held.

U. P. COUNCIL.

MESSAGE OF WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

The U. P. Legislative Council to-day discussed a resolution requesting His Excelency to convey on behalf of the Council to the Prince of Wales a message of hearty and respectful welcome to India and the United Provinces on the occasion of his forthcoming visit. Two members opposed the resolution in view of the existence of NonCooperation and the policy of repression followed vigorously by the local Government. Several speakers supported the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Chintamani in a forcible speech repudiated the allegation that there was repression by the local Goverement. The resolution was carried members standing and amidst acclamation.

CLOSE OF U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

The present session of the U. P. Legislative Council came to a close to-day. Of the 23 resolutions on the agenda, only five were discussed, several of the remaining resolutions being withdrawn or not moved. Attendance was exceedingly small, and after a resolution was moved and replied on behalf of the Government it was found there was no quorum in the Council and the Deputy President brought the session to a close with the reading of His Excellency's notification proroguing the Council.

PLIGHT OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you most sincerely if you will kindly allow me to bring to the notice of the public a case of grave injustice which has resulted from the deficient rules framed by the G. I. P. Railway Co. for dealing with its employees.

I was in the service of the Company from 1904 to 1917. In 1915 I was engaged as a relief clerk (relieving station master, as he is called on other railways) and was attached to the office of the District Traffic Superintendent at Sholapur. After the day's work in the office on 1st July 1915 I was ordered to proceed to Kurduwadi on relieving duty and while so proceeding I fell down with a loaded trunk, which caused a severe blow in my chest. Yet with difficulty I reached Kurduwadi, where I found the pain in my chest increased to such an unbearable extent that I was obliged to report sick and I wired to the Railway doctor and D. T. Supdt. and returned to Sholapur and attended before the Railway Doctor. All this was according to rules. The D. T. S. who had some grudge against me, it appears, had wired to the doctor to examine me "very carefully" before certifying me. The doctor having found bruises and scratchings on my knees and chest and other signs as well in support of my complaint, certified me and reported to that effect to the D. T. S. and treated me for 8 or 10 days and made me resume the duty and kept me under continual treatment till about Aug. 1916. I found, in spite of the treatment, no mitigation of my chest pain and my health was also going down day by day. My brain was also effected and I sometimes found myself committing clerical and other errors in spite of myself. I was often in a puzzled state of mind regarding my work. Fearing that I might unwillingly commit serious blunders and accidents to passenger trains and being extremely doubtful whether a proper diagnosis of my illness had been made by the doctor, and finding no relief from his treatment, I complained against the treatment and requested that I might be sent to the District (Railway) Surgeon at Lonavla for a better and higher medical examination. I also mentioned that my pain was taking an acute turn just then (as it used to do from time to time) and it was the proper time for a diagnosis by the District Surgeon. But I was not relieved. I was obliged to report sick and go to the headquarters where the Railway doctor treated, me as usual and made me resume duty in a week, certifying me to be fit for duty and thereupon the D. T. S. sent me to the District Surgeon at Lonavla. But no proper enquiry was made by the D. T. S. into my complaint against the Sholapur doctor's treatment, as he was bound to do according to office formality, nor does he appear to have forwarded to the District Surgeon my complaint with relevant papers. Thus the District Surgeon had no knowledge of the particulars of the case. But, after examining me, he recommended me for two months' sick leave. The D. T. S., however, ignored the proposal, officially communicated with the District Surgeon and prevailed upon him to consent to my transfer to Jalgaon the same place where the District Surgeon had recommended me to go for change of climate during sick leave—as he (D. T. S.) said he could not spare me. Such a proposal being a suitable one in the Company's interest—i.e. extorting all possible work from the employees in preference to allowing them to draw pay while doing no work (during sick leave)—the District Surgeon may have agreed. According to the rules the Railway authorities are bound to carry out the proposals of the medical officers and it is distinctly laid down that no person is to be allowed to resume duty unless he is certified by either the District Surgeon or the Superintending Surgeon to have been fit for duty. But these rules were ignored and I was compelled to be at work and was ordered to go on relieving duty inspite of the District Surgeon's previous order that I should go on sick leave. I was obliged to carry out the orders because the rules of the Company's service are drastic and provide for immediate dismissal or suspension without pay for disobedience of orders, refusal of duty, absence without leave etc. I was afraid I would lose my several years' service and seniority.

I was sent to Poona City on relieving duty and there, after working for a fortnight, I was compelled to report sick and I remained there under the treatment of Dr. Gupte, L.M.S., for two months on sick list. Then I resumed duty at Sholapur in Nov. 1916. Shortly after, I found my condition had relapsed to the same state as it was while under the Sholapur doctor's treatment. Dr. Gupte had advised me to see him again if it got a relapse, as he said he was suspecting the existence of a serious derangement in the chest and that it might take a long time to set it right. Noting this and the unsuitability of the medical aid given by the Company's doctor, I was afraid of losing my life, if I continued to work in that state and as there was need of better and higher medical treatment than what the Company was giving me. So on 1st January 1917. I tendered my resignation. The resignation was accepted and again withheld under a special application from me on going to Bombay and again confirmed in March 1917. In my last application I had stated that 'for want of medical aid and to meet with that heavy expense, for long standing chest pain,'' I was obliged to request confirmation of resignation. In the same month I submitted to X Ray examination at Messrs. N. Powell's Studio under the instructions of Dr. Gupte of Poona. The X Ray photo was examined by an American M. D. who is well-known throughout the Presidency and he certified that I was suffering from dislocation of a chest bone and he tried to reset it, but found the injury had proceeded too far and so he sent me away, instructing me to avoid any operations and try my luck by remaining in quiet isolation. When I came back to Poona the case went from bad to worse so much so that I was certified by the Poona Civil Surgeon to be unfit to travel in connection with a case in which I was summoned as a witness by the Sholapur Magistrate.

Considering all these circumstances, I appealed on 14th July 1917 to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for compensation, bringing to his notice the harassings of the D. T. S. in the work and the serious state of health brought on by the gradual effect of the chest pain started from the accident. I received a reply from the Agent dated 6th Sept. 1917 stating that "no compensation can be allowed to you as you resigned the company's service of your own accord." On 18th Sept. 1917 I sent a Solicitor's notice to the Agent in respect of my claim, to which the Agent replied as before. I then wrote to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways requesting him to exercise the power's conferred on him by sub-clauses B and C. of Section 5 Chap. II of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, which entitle him to send for my personal files from the officers concerned and investigate my complaint. He returned my representation saying "the undersigned has nothing to do with matters of this sort." I then applied to the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay to be informed as to my rights as a railway servant and as to the protection arranged by Government against injustice, as the Railway Company takes an agreement from them and forces them to abide by all rules, etc. He replied saying "he is debarred from giving a direct advice in the matter unless referred to by the Government in the Department concerned." I then applied to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay P. W. D., who replied stating that as the G. I. P. Railway is under the administrative control of the Railway Board, the Bombay Government cannot interfere in the matter and directing me to apply to the Railway Board. This I did in a letter dated 27th Feb. 1919. The Railway Board, Simla, in reply, wrote to me that as I was a company's servant and not a Government servant any appeal from me lies to the Agent and beyond him to the Board of Directors of the Railway Co., and not to the Government Railway Board "who do not interfere in such matters."

So, I was obliged to approach the Home Board of the G. I. P. Ry., (London). I got a reply from the Secretary of Board, acknowledging my appeal and saying the "Board have addressed the Agent on the subject and on receipt of his reply I will communicate with you again." On receipt of this reply I wrote to the Agent in India to send his papers to the London Board. I received a reply from the Agent dated 17th October 1919 asking for a copy of the X Ray photo referred to by Dr. Gupte in his medical certificate (referred to above.) I replied stating that the photo had already been sent to him along with my first application for compensation. The Agent referred to Messrs. Powell and Co., and secured a duplicate copy of the X Ray photo. On 20th January 1920 the Agent wrote to me asking me to attend before the Company's Superintending Surgeon at Byculla. Having had sufficient experience of the superficial character of the examinations conducted by the Railway Company's doctors, I had X Ray photographs of myself taken by Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M.A., M.D., and Lt.-Col. E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., and forwarded the certificates of these doctors to the Agent on 13th March, 1920, asking the Agent if it was still necessary for me to appear before the Company's superintending Surgeon. He replied that it was necessary. On this I wrote to the Home Board pointing out that Lt.-Col. Gordon Tucker and Dr. Bhadkamkar had examined and certified me according to the fresh X Ray diagnosis and asked the Board if those certificates were not sufficient. I told the Board that the very basis of my complaint was the deficiency of the medical and traffic administration of the company. If my doctors' certificates were not admissible I asked them to quote authority for it but if they were admissible, I requested that I should be exempted from appearing before the Company's Surgeon. In reply the Board wrote saying that "it is the Board's rule to require the person making a claim to be examined by a medical officer on behalf and for the satisfaction of the company. This requirement in no way sets aside any medical certificate which the claimant may have obtained from his own medical attendants and which he will no doubt rely on in support of his case." Further, the Board's letter stated, "you seem to fear that the company's medical officer may not give an unbiased report on your case, but the Board desire me to say that their instructions which have already been sent to India are to the effect that if your case is found to come under the rules governing payment of compensation to persons who are certified as having suffered injuries which necessitated their leaving the company's service, you should be given the full benefit of these rules." The Board, however, changed its attitude shortly afterwards and in the course of a letter dated 29th July, 1920 addressed to me wrote, "I have to inform you that until you have presented yourself before the Company's doctor for examination and his report on you has been received nothing will be done by the company in connection with your application for compensation."

Before receipt of this letter, on the 16th July 1920 I had submitted myself for examination by X Ray at Dr. Masani's Hospital, in the presence of the Company's Principal Medical and Health Officer. Subsequently when I applied to the Agent for a copy of the photo of this examination as also for a copy of the Rules for compensation mentioned in the Home Board's letter, the only reply I got on 20-10-20 from him was to the effect that "the Board of Directors have considered your case, which they find does not come under the rules for compensation." I wrote on 29th January 1921 to the Secretary of the Home Board to supply me with a copy of the "rules governing compensation," mentioned by him and also for a copy of the X Ray photo taken at Dr. Masina's as well as the reports of both the doctors. But I have received no reply yet nor a reply to the reminder I sent on 8th May, 1921. I sent also copies of both these letters to the Secretary of State for India and sought his protection as a British subject at least, as neither the Government Inspector of Railways, nor the Simla Board, nor the Bombay Government nor the Viceroy have paid any attention to my appeal for justice. The Secretary of State has returned my letter through the Bombay Government saying that my memorial had been "improperly submitted." On the other hand, my appeal to the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford) elicited the reply from the Simla Board that in future my letters will remain unanswered! So also my letter to the Agent to supply me with a copy of "General Rules" answering the provision of Sub-Clause E of Clause I of Sec. 47 Indian Railway Act of 1890 under the authority of Clause 6 to the same Section 47 remains unreplied to.

Your readers will see that during all these four years the Railway authorities and the Government have driven me from pillar to post and from post to pillar again and again, without giving me any compensation for the permanent injuries which I sustained in the Company's service and which owing to the deficiency in the rules of the medical department of the Railway and irresponsible work of the medical and traffic authorities have disabled me for life and ruined me and my family totally. All avenues of justice, except perhaps the legal one, have been thus closed to me. I am only one of the thousands of helpless railway employees who thus find themselves utterly ruined because they are kept by the Company in total darkness as to their rights and protection. The company by forcing me to work even when I was clearly unfit to work and by deficient medical treatment have wrecked my constitution, my whole career and the happiness of my family. They are callous enough to deny me all compensation and the Government too are deaf to the cry for justice.—Yours, etc.,

GOPALACHARYA ANANTACHARYA
(Inamdar.)

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT PATNA ON 16TH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

The next meeting of the Working Committee will meet at Patna on the 16th August.

The Assistant Secretary, Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, disclaims that any soldier had been asked by his committee to give up Government service as the object of the committee was only to reform Gurudwars and the Sikh League existed for political propaganda.—(A.P.).

An Agra message of August 9 says. Inspector D. C. Sen Gupta of the Calcutta Excise Department with the help of the District Magistrate, Agra, has effected smart capture of 27 seers contraband opium which was in possession of a Mahomedan traveller named Elahi Bux who is now under trial in the Court of Syed Ainuddin, Deputy Magistrate under Section 9, Act 1 of 1878.

BACK BAY SCHEME.

MR. HALAI'S LECTURE.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha when Mr. W. T. Halai delivered an interesting lecture on the Back Bay Reclamation a fuller report of which will be published in our next issue. The main points the speaker touched were that the Back Bay Reclamation would be a total failure and could not be compared with the Sewree Reclamation, that the mercantile community had never demanded it, the estimates were swelling by leaps and bounds, rising from 3 crores to 10½ crores, that unnecessary secrecy was being made of the Scheme, the mercantile community had never asked for it, and on the removal of the Cotton Green to Sewree and the buildings on the Ballard estate being ready, the land and buildings would go abegging in the business locality. If the Scheme was a military one, Government must honestly and frankly say so. He advised the audience to challenge the scheme and demand of the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State for India its reversal. He said that it was wrenched out of a weak-minded Viceroy like Lord Chelmsford by the Bombay bureaucrats though a similar proposal had been rejected by Lord Hardinge in spite of the fact that it was made by an expert engineer like Sir George Clarke, Lord Hardinge having before his eyes the experience of Sir George Lawrence of the sixteen and seventeen of the last century which was responsible for a dead her of 50 millions sterling to the city of of Bombay.

HEADMASTER GETS ONE YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

FOR REFUSAL TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 9.

Mr. Narayan Shrikrishna Harkare, aged 20, Headmaster of the National School, Khappa, refusing to furnish security in the proceedings against him, under Section 108, the Criminal Procedure Code, and stating that he had no faith in British justice, was sent to jail to-day by Mr. Smellie, First Class Magistrate, for one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ASAHAYOG ASHRAM.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 9.

Mr. Radha Mohan Gokulji (aged 59), Superintendent of local Asahayog Ashram, refusing to furnish security in the case against him under Section 108, the Criminal Procedure Code, was committed to jail today for one year's rigorous imprisonment by Khan Bahadur E. Jacob, City Magistrate, Nagpur, who, in passing orders, held that the speeches were seditious and Radha Mohan's attitude towards Government was clear from his written statement to the effect that "I am not concerned with proceedings in the Court than any present in this court. I deny the British Government have any right to try me. I do not take part or assist in any farce whatsoever bearing the name of judicial trial. My conscience is clear. In the eyes the people who are the fountain of any law applicable to them including myself, I am innocent. The future liberation of my country demands exposition of the evils which exists and have existed in past in the British Government."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Market for coal shares was generally easier all round to-day and a small volume of business was reported. Jute shares were fairly steady without much business being done. In miscellaneous section Dunbar Cotton showed a decline in price and generally speaking miscellaneous section was easy. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 990, Bokaro and Ramgurh 36-8 and 38-4 s.l., Caledonian 10, Central Pench 12-4, Ghusick 28-12, Neetooria 10-8, Nodiha 11-8, North Laikdih 12-12, Seetarampur 26-10, Sowardih 13.

Jute:—Anglo India 266-8, 375 s.l., Barnagore 90, Century 7-4, Fort Gloster 598, Howrah 31-12. Kanknarrah 381 s.l., Kinnison 757 Lansdowne 215 s.l., Northbrook 49-8, Union 426, Waverley 8-1.

Miscellaneous:—Ally Moola Industrial Corporation 10-12, Agra United Mills 8-6, Bararee Coke 15-12, Bengal Brass 2-10, Bengal Paper 73-8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4-12, British India Corporation (ord) 11-4 and (def) 16, Eastern Bank 60, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Railway 92, Dunbar Cotton 484, Great Eastern Hotel 230, Hooghly Flour 41-4, Indian Standard Wagon (pref) 55, Indo Burma Tin 6-6, Kesoram Cotton 17-3, Karnani Industrial Bank 1 discount, Kalyanpur Lime 18, Rajshitann 3, Reliance Jute (deb) 97-8, Tata Industrial Bank 8-8 prem, Tinnevelly Textiles 16-4.

Government Paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 60-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 60-6. War Bonds short loans at 100-6, 1925 at 100-2, 1928 at 100-4 and 1930 at 100-2 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

His Excellency accompanied by Major R. R. Benson, Military Secretary, Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, and Capt. Carmichael, Aide-de-Camp, left Kirkee for Bombay last night.

GANDHI SAHIB.

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT.

(FROM "GLASGOW HERALD.")

Who is this "egregious Mr. Gandhi," whose quaint designs propounded with all solemnity to bring the British Government to its knees and hasten the establishment of complete self-government in India, arouse the enthusiasm of Indians and the ridicule of Europeans? He is the soul of India in revolt, the spirit of Indian discontent, the assertion of the East's equality with the West, most powerful and at the same time the most puzzling personality in India today. Physically, he hardly counts: scarce 5ft. 6in. in height, frail of body, humble in dress and, devoid of good looks, he presents an altogether undistinguished figure; but a light in the eye and a spring in the step mark him off from the common herd. Birth and caste yield him little prestige; his father was an obscure official in a native state and he himself is a barrister who ceased to practise some years ago. He comes not from the proud ranks of priest or soldier; his caste is that of the trader; but seven years in England and twenty in South Africa have familiarised him, with the wider world of men and affairs and given him a knowledge of the English language possessed by few of his countrymen. He is no orator, and yet he commands the ear of India. He lays no claim to scholarship, he has written nothing with any prospect of immortality. He is the nominee of no party, and yet to-day at the early age of 52 he holds the first place in the hearts of his countrymen. Wherein lies his power? The answer is obvious—in the man himself. This man of humble birth with the light in his eye and the step of a pioneer, this saint turned politician, this returned exile breathing the doctrines of Tolstoy and Ruskin, this "egregious Mr. Gandhi" is the biggest man in India. We have nobody in this country to whom we can liken him: a General Booth turned politician or a Reverend Roth Smillie might serve as a possible approach to a Western comparison, but even there we should be far from the real Gandhi. He baffles classification. Here, for example, are a few estimates that came within my own knowledge: "Sir, he is a God", was the reverent verdict of a Bengali station-master, "God has given only one Gandhi Sahib in this millenium", was the fine tribute of an unlettered villager. "Gandhi is our Mahatma" (our superman) was the faith of a student disciple. "This man reminds me of the Apostle Paul", said a shrewd Government official who had evidently been to a Sunday school in his youth; "Beware of Gandhi", wrote a valued friend, "he is a revolutionary of a most dangercus type." I have heard him further described as a "charlatan", a "madman", a "visionary", "a menace to British rule", an "astute politician who hides his real designs under a mask of guileless simplicity", an "irresponsible and unscrupulous agitator", a "country cousin", the "saviour of his country", and the "egregious Mr. Gandhi." This, then, is no common man, be he revolutionary or evolutionary, prophet or politician, saint or sinner, agitator or statesman, mad man or wise man, saviour or wrecker, mere man or superman: come he in peace or come he in war, he arrests attention and demands a hearing. He is not to be dismissed by the fine sarcasm of an editorial in an English newspaper nor rendered ridiculous by the foolish worship of admiring disciples. In him the current discontents of India begotten of certain unpopular legislative measures, agrarian and industrial grievances, social inequalities at home and abroad, the implications of the great war and the aftermath of martial law in the Punjab, find expression and he can only be silenced when these are hemedied or allayed.

But what manner of man in this? He is a patriot. I have never known a more Indian Indian. He is, moreover, a man of the people. Poverty is the badge of his tribe; the clothes he wears were probably woven by himself—one of his hobbies is handloom weaving; his wants are few—he exists mainly on nuts and fruits; he always travels third class on the railway—a sure token of humility in India, and he is big enough and human to break through the conventions of caste and custom in order to eat with pariahs. He will even dine with a Christian missionary! Either a touch of nature makes him wondrous kind or diplomacy drives him to strange companionships and unlikely dinner parties. He is a saint in homespun; but the man is never lost in the saint, for this strangely assorted democrat maintains against heavy odds a keen sense of humour. Then he is a man who bears in his body the marks of suffering. Here, if anywhere, we light on the secret of his power. This man has suffered for being an Indian; his patriotism has been put to the test, time and again, notably in South Africa, where he surrendered a lucrative practice at the bar in order to share the afflictions of his people and where his championship of their cause led him frequently to prison and on one occasion to the verge of a violent death at the hands of a misguided countryman. These marks command respect. He is of the stuff of which martyrs are made.

A partisan in politics, Gandhi is no bigot in religion. He calls himself a Hindu but that is a term exceeding broad, and in many matters he shares common ground with Christians and Mahomedans. In fact, his ardent sympathy with the latter contributed largely to the gravity of the Khilafat agitation. He is a disciple of Tolstoy and Ruskin; but he reverences the Christ, and quotes as freely from the Sermon on the Mount as from the Gita. He sees in the Apostle Paul's eulogy of love a foreshadowing of his own doctrine of 'soul force', and Calvary as the supreme symbol of sacrifice, is to him holy ground. Familiarity with the Christian Scriptures is a remarkable feature of this remarkable man. Courage and sincerity are closely allied and Gandhi fears neither friend nor foe. He speaks his mind with refreshing candour; and herein he is a man apart, for Indians generally are disinclined to say what they think and state unpleasent truths. Determination is another arresting characteristic. Determination is not far removed from doggedness and we must confess that the 'egregious Mr. Ghandi is a 'thrawn deevil.' Once set on a certain course nothing moves him but disaster. This was tragically illustrated in his advocacy of 'passive resistance,' which led, in some measure at least, to the outburst of mob fury that ushered in the reign of terror in the Punjab. Notwithstanding this obstinate strain in him he knows the value of compromise, and has proved himself more than once a shrewd man of affairs. Few practical politicians at the age of 52 have a better record of something attempted, something done. His record in South Africa will bear the closest scrutiny, and all who read it must bear tribute, however reluctantly, to his resource as well as his patriotism. Returning to India late in life, he plunged with eager spirit into its problems, and many hailed him as the natural successor of Gokhale—one of the greatest Indians of all time. For a time social and economic qestions claimed him; he intervened effectively in agrarian troubles in Champaran and Kaira and showed no little resource in handling labour problems; he advocated the revival of cottage industries notably handloom weaving, and pleaded earnestly for the recovery of self-respect among his people; female emancipation found in him an ardent champion, and education, on Indian lines, a powerful advocate. Ultimately, impelled by the sovereign motive of patriotism, he entered the troubled arena of Indian politics and he stands out to-day the acknowledged leader of the extremist wing of the Nationalist party and the author of the policy of non-co-operation. This is frankly a policy of boycott, and its avowed object is by rendering the present Government futile and impossible, to win complete self-government for India. Primarily it had in view the modification of the Peace Treaty with Turkey and reparation for the alleged miscarriage of justice in the Punjab; but these minor claims are now merged in the supreme claim for immediate and complete Home Rule..

We do well to remember that this non-co-operation movement has behind it not only the dominating personality of Gandhi but also the following sources of discontent:—(1) The Rowlatt Act—a measure designed to deal immediately and drastically with sedition but carried through in the teeth of the vehement opposition of educated of India. (2) The Peace Treaty with Turkey, the terms of which by their alleged unfairness to the Sultan of Turkey and his empire, aroused the deep resentment of Indian Mohammedans. (3) The unfortunate and tragic happenings in the Punjab in April, 1919, 'martial law and no damned nonsense' may be a sovereign remedy in desperate emergencies, but in the Punjab if it averted a mutiny, as its defenders claim, it left behind an embittered populace and wounded the heart of the province. (4) The treatment of Indians in South Africa and elsewhere—the badge of inferiority is harder to bear as the national consciousness in India gains in strength. (5) The acute economic pressure created by the war and the apparent helplessness of Government to relieve the situation. (6) Ever-recurring agrarian and industrial troubles, turned so easily to political account, since the grievances, as a rule, are genuine and (7) The universal spirit of revolt against things as they are in the world to-day, and vocal in India as elsewhere. Bearing these things in mind, it is not altogether surprising that ardent spirits like Mr. Gandhi have come to the conclusion that British Administration in India has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Things, they argue, could not be worse under Indian rule. That they are mistaken hardly affects the issue, they are out to make India mistress within her own house and the spirit of haste now dominates their counsels. Hitherto the goal of educated India has been self-government within the Empire; to-day the extremist wing of the Nationalist party define their objective as "self-government by all legitimate and peaceful means. The reassuring words "within the British Empire" are dropped, and the possibility of separation must therefore be faced. In the meantime India may become a vast Ireland.

I am of opinion, however, that the policy of Non-Cooperation will fail in its immediate objective for two very good reasons: (1) It runs counter to human nature. It asks the lawyer to give up his practice, the trader to confine himself to Indian goods, the political to shun the Councils, the politician to renounce his titles, the students to withdraw from Government schools, and the parent to cease propagating his kind till Home Rule is won. This is magnificent, but it levies an impossible tax on Indian human nature as at present constituted. (2) It is dictated by no overmastering need. It overlooks the salient fact that the peasant, the man that really matters in India, and to whom political power must ultimately pass—has yet to be persuaded that Home Rule is a good thing, far less an immediate necessity. But whether Non-Cooperation succeed or fail, Gandhi himself will triumph, for he represents the soul of a people and the man is bigger than his methods. Ere we part from him let us remember that his campaign is inspired by love of India rather than hatred of Great Britain. He is singularly free from race prejudice. He was with us heart and soul in the struggle with Germany as he was with us years ago when as captain of an Indian company of stretcher bearers, he helped us against the Boers. He counted among his friends the late Lord Roberts; he may find another in Lord Reading. When in course of time the "United States of India" come into existence, I hazard the opinion that history will regard the spectacle as an outcome of the work and worth of the "egregious Mr.Gandhi," as well as the crowning triumph of British statesmanship in India.

U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 8.

Pandit Hirdyanath Kunzru moved a resolution recommending to the local Government that every institution aided in any form under the provisions of the educational code should comply with the conditions that no one shall be required to attend any religious institution or observance as a condition of his admission into or continuance in an institution unless, if he is a minor, his parents shall have sanctioned it in writing and time or times during which religious instruction is given or observance practised shall not be fixed without the approval of the Education Department or in such a way that a pupil not remaining in attendance during the time of such instruction or observance is excluded directly or indirectly from the advantages of secular education given in an institution.

Mr. Kunzru in the course of his speech, while admitting that the nature of education given by and the smypathetic attitude of missionary institutions, compared favourably with other institutions, held that compulsory religious teaching stifled the conscience of pupils and thought that they had a moral right to claim that the money provided by the tax-payer was not to be spent on prose taxation. He alluded to the controversy on the question, and cited the opinion of the Lord Bishop of Madras, among others, in support of his views about conscience clause.

Mr. H. David, the Indian Christian representative, spoke of the strong feeling of the Christian community about the matter, and pointed out that the Christian community had also contributed to taxes, and appealed in the end not to precipitate the matter. Two other speakers supported the resolution.

DO NOT CONCERN PROVINCES ONLY.

The Secretary to the Government in the Education Department said that as the matter did not concern provinces only, but also the whole of India, the local Government would refer it to the Government of India.

Other speakers pointed out that education being a transferred subject, and as they had decided on several educational matters without reference to the Government of India, the Council was competent to decide that matter so far as these provinces were concerned. Mr. Kunzru also mentioned that reference to the devolution rules did not show that the matter was beyond the scope of that Council. In fact, they had decided on several all-India questions as the separation of judicial and executive without referring to the Government of India.

In reply to Mr. Kunzru, the Secretary to the Education Department, said that the local Government had not formulated any views on the question. He announced that officials would not take part in the voting. The resolution was put to the Council, and accepted amidst applause.

TWO ESCAPED SOLDIERS.

THEIR SENSATIONAL ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 9.

Pte. Luke, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, and Pte. Ross, of the Queen's Bays, who were in military custody at Trimulgherry, charged with a series of burglaries committed in officers' bungalows at Trimulgherry and whose escape from custody was reported recently, were re-arrested last Saturday night by Mr. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in very exciting circumstances at Lingampalli station, where the accused had gone in the hope of effecting their escape by train.

Since his escape, Private Luke, aided by his companion, had committed another series of burglaries, the last of which was at Montgomerry's Hotel, Secunderabad, where the accused appear to have entered the room of Mr. Ottley in his absence and removed some of his clothes and other belongings, which were in his room, as well as a motor cycle with a side-car. After this they appear to have gone to Lingampalli in the motor cycle and were waiting for a train, when Mr. Clarke got information of their whereabouts and immediately went to the spot and arrested them. The accused have been handed over to military custody.

LADIES' MEETING AT GHATKOPER.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee, a public meeting of ladies was held on Sunday, the 7th instant, in the Bunglow of Seth Dhanji Mavji. In the meeting there were about 300 ladies present. Shrimati Sarojini Naidoo delivered a very impressive lecture in Hindi on "Swadeshi and Women." In the course of her speech she said that the royal road to achieve Swaraj was Swadeshi." Sadeshi meant extinction of poverty of millions and millions of our brethren. The present fight was one of self-purification and deliverence of our mother-land, Bharatmata. Mahatmaji was our general and we all, both men as well as women, were his sepoys ready to obey his commands. His latest command was complete boycott of foreign cloth by the end of September 1921.

The lecture was so impressive that the ladies present declared their determination in the meeting, never to purchase foreign cloth from that day. Shrimati Kunverbai, Bachubai D. Thacker and Maganben were among the speakers.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

supporters that there has never been any intention on the part of anybody to interfere in the smallest degree between the Turks and the Greeks, while the Government is only too anxious to come to a friendly arrangement with Angora!

Britain's Isolation.

In the meanwhile, as I have already said, Angora is coming to terms with Britain's Allies one by one and the British Government is threatened with inglorious isolation. The "Daily Herald" this morning points out how this isolation of England in regard to all the Mahomedan countries threatens to become a grave peril, Angora, Afghanistan, Persia, Egypt—all are seeking to find relief and protection from British imperialistic designs and the policy of Lord Curzon and his friends is "driving all the Moslem populations to regard Great Britain as a relentless and unscrupulous enemy."

One thing, to conclude for the present, on this subject, is quite certain. Angora can never come to terms with Great Britain on the conditions which even those professedly anxious for a friendly settlement offer. The "Times," this morning, in an apparently inspired announcement, declaring that the Allies are perfectly willing to discuss a friendly settlement at Constantinople assuring to Turkey every right of Sovereignty, gives utterance to the following statement, which entirely precludes any such possibility:—

"The belief held by many Turks that they may one day regain Thrace is fantastic and is scouted by all the Allies."

Any sort of settlement which includes the setting of a seal on the gross violation of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge is considerably more fantastic than any belief that the Turks may hold.

The Irish Peace Move

Until the news from Malta came yesterday, the chief attention of the press this week has been taken up with the developments of the Peace move in Ireland. De Valera's chief colleagues, having been released from prison, a historic conference took place in Dublin between Sinn Feins and the Southern Unionists, while a vast crowd assembled outside in the streets and offered up prayers for its success. The conference took place, significantly enough, on the 4th of July, American Independence Day. Immediately after its conclusion, Lord Middleton, the leader of the Unionists—once Secretary of State for India—rushed off to London to confer with the Premier. It is believed that he told Mr. Lloyd George that de Valera would not come to London, until an armistice had been agreed to, and that he would only discuss with the British Government on a basis which involved the fullest independence for Ireland within the Empire—in other words complete Dominion self-government. This was followed by the sensational appearance on the scene of General Smuts, who conferred both with de Valera and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, afterwards reporting the result of his conversations to Mr. Lloyd George. This was followed, in its turn, by a hastily summoned meeting of Mr. Lloyd George's colleagues who held a conference, as to which the utmost secrecy was preserved, with General Smuts present. The chief ministers present were Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary. Then again Mr. Lloyd George had an interview with Sir James Craig who had just arrived from Belfast. Important developments, of course, are now expected. There is a general expectation that an armistice will be declared, preparatory to the assembling of a formal Peace Conference in London at which de Valera and Sir James Craig will be present. The Sinn Fein leader has sent a very hopeful message to the United States, in which he expresses the hope that the Premier's letter may prove "the first step" in bringing about "a lasting peace between the peoples of the two islands." He adds

"British prestige will be restored while young Ireland will live in history as having saved by its courage and by its steadfastness the ideals for which millions were led to offer up their lives in the great war."

Let us hope that Indian steadfastness and courage will shortly be able to say that the same ideals have been saved for India.

Mahatmaji's Triumph.

We get little cable news in the press from India. What we do receive is, of course, chiefly from anti-non-cooperation quarters. A riot, or any sort of disturbance of the peace, is as one might expect, given every prominence and it is, needless to say, always insinuated if not actually stated, that the Non-Cooperators are responsible. We are told nothing of the activity in repression of the authorities, the provocative prosecutions and savage sentences in the courts. We have been cheered this week, however, by the splendid news of the triumph of the Tilak Swaraj Fund collection.

This was conveyed in a cable message to the "Daily Herald" the day after the "Times" correspondent had been good enough to inform the public that Mahatma Gandhi's great effort had failed, only 81 lakhs having been collected. One would have thought that even 81 lakhs would be regarded as something of a triumph, but the "Times" correspondent was quite delighted with his premature announcement of failure and went on to compare this result with the large sums subscribed to Government loans, drawing therefrom the moral that the Non-Cooperation movement is doomed! To judge by the extravagant misrepresentations of the Anglo-Indian correspondents of the English press, however, it was doomed from the outset and has covered itself with inglorious failure at every stage. How much of all this untruth and misrepresentation is swallowed by the public, it is difficult to say, but there is a startling awakening in store for those who are foolish enough to be bamboozled by the same people who lied to them about the Amritsar massacre and were silent all through the other terrible events in the Punjab two years ago.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Civil disobedience was on the lips of every one of the members of the All-India Congress Committee. Not having really ever tried it, every one appeared to be enamoured of it from a mistaken belief in it as a sovereign remedy for our present-day ills. I feel sure that it can be made such if we can produce the necessary atmosphere for it. For individuals there always is that atmosphere except when their civil disobedience is certain to lead to bloodshed. I discovered this exception during the Satyagraha days. But even so a call may come which one dare not neglect, cost it what it may. I can clearly see the time coming to me when I *must* refuse obedience to every single state-made law, even though there may be a certainty of bloodshed. When neglect of the call means a denial of God, civil disobedience becomes a peremptory duty.

Mass civil disobedience stands on a different footing. It can only be tried in a calm atmosphere. It must be the calmness of strength not weakness, of knowledge not ignorance. Individual civil disobedience may be and often is vicarious. Mass civil disobedience may be and often is selfish in the sense that individuals expect personal gain from their disobedience. Thus in South Africa, Kallenbach and Polak offered vicarious civil disobedience. They had nothing to gain. Thousands offered it become they expected personal gain also in the shape say of the removal of the annual poll-tax levied upon ex-indentured men and their wives and grown-up children. It is sufficient in mass civil disobedience if the resisters understand the working of the doctrine.

It was in a practically uninhabited tract of country that I was arrested in South Africa when I was marching into prohibited area with over two to three thousand men and some women. The company included several Pathans and others who were able-bodied men. It was the greatest testimony of merit the Government of South Africa gave to the movement. They knew that we were as harmless as we were determined. It was easy enough for that body of men to cut to pieces those who arrested me. It would have not only been a most cowardly thing to do, but it would have been a treacherous breach of their own pledge, and it would have meant ruin to the struggle for freedom and the forcible deportation of every Indian from South Africa. But the men were no rabble. They were disciplined soldiers and all the better for being unarmed. Though I was torn from them, they did not disperse, nor did they turn back. They marched on to their destination till they were every one of them arrested and imprisoned. So far as I am aware, this was an instance of discipline and non-violence for which there is no parallel in history. Without such restraint I see no hope of successful mass civil disobedience here.

We must dismiss the idea of overawing the government by huge demonstrations every time some one is arrested. On the contrary we must treat arrest as the normal condition of the life of a non-cooperator. For we must seek arrest and imprisonment, as a soldier who goes to battle seeks death. We expect to bear down the opposition of the Government by courting and not by avoiding imprisonment, even though it be by showing our supposed readiness to be arrested and imprisoned *en masse*. Civil disobedience then emphatically means our desire to surrender to a single unarmed policeman. Our triumph consists in thousands being led to the prisons like lambs to the slaughter house. If the lambs of the world had been willingly led, they would have long ago saved themselves from the butcher's knife. Our triumph consists again in being imprisoned for no wrong whatsoever. The greater our innocence, the greater our strength and the swifter our victory.

As it is, this Government is cowardly, we are afraid of imprisonment. The Government takes advantage of our fear of gaols. If only our men and women welcome gaols as health-resorts, we will cease to worry about the dear ones put in gaols which our countrymen in South Africa used to to nickname His Majesty's Hotels.

We have too long been mentally disobedient to the laws of the state and have too often surreptitiously evaded them, to be fit all of a sudden for civil disobedience. Disobedience to be civil has to be open and non-violent.

Complete civil disobedience is a state of peaceful rebellion—a refusal to obey every single state-made law. It is certainly more dangerous than an armed rebellion. For it can never be put down if the civil resisters are prepared to face extreme hardships. It is based upon an implicit belief in the absolute efficiency of innocent suffering. By noiselessly going to prison a civil resister ensures a calm atmosphere. The wrong-doer wearies of wrong-doing in the absence of resistance. All pleasure is lost when the victim betrays no resistance. A full grasp of the conditions of successful civil resistance is necessary at least on the part of the representatives of the people before we can launch out on an enterprise of such magnitude. The quickest remedies are always fraught with the greatest danger and require the utmost skill in handling them. It is my firm conviction that if we bring about a successful boycott of foreign cloth, we shall have produced an atmosphere that would enable us to inaugurate civil disobedience on a scale that no Government can resist. I would therefore urge patience and determined concentration on Swadeshi upon those who are impatient to embark on mass civil disobedience.—"Young India."

MATIARI DISTURBANCES

POWERS OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

The Government of Bombay have issued a Resolution with regard to the Matiari disturbances which states:—

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of E. Raymond, Esq., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Chairman, and Harchandrai Vishindas Esq., M. L. A., and Ghulam Husein Kasim, Esq., M. L. A., Members to investigate and report on the causes and circumstances of the disturbance which took place on July 21st, 1921, at Matiari, Hyderabad District, Sind. The Committee should record their opinion on the question whether the firing by the police was justified by the circumstances.

The Commissioner in Sind should arrange that all facilities should be granted to the Committee for the purposes of the enquiry and should place at their disposal such temporary establishment as may be necessary.

FRACAS IN MIDNAPUR ZEMINDARY CO

ILL FEELING BETWEEN TENANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MIDNAPUR, Aug. 8.

Some time ago a fracas took place as a result of ill-feeling between some tenants and employees of Midnapore Zemindary Company in Sialda concern in pursuance of non-cooperation movement there. As a result a large number of tenants on the 30th June last fell upon a forester, two forest guards and nine ploughmen in the employ of Zemindary company while proceeding to an indigo field and assaulted them. Five of these tenants are being prosecuted before Mr. Ray, Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore on a charge of rioting. Trial is proceeding.

BELGO-INDIAN TRADE RELATIONS.

It is brought to the notice of the manufacturers and merchants, who are desirous of creating business relations with Belgium or developing those that are already existing, that a new "General Industrial Commercial Maritime and Colonial" Year-Book has been published and can be consulted at the Belgium Consulate 7, Cuffe Parade. It contains the list of all the Belgian firms willing to, enter into relations with this country and all the necessary informations for facilitating the commerce with Belgium.

PROHIBITION OF PICKETING.

THANA MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

PROTESTS FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BASSEIN, August 8.

Protests continue to pour in from various quarters in the Thana district against the order of Mr. Campbell, District Magistrate of Thana, virtually prohibiting picketing under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. The said order is everywhere regarded wholly unnecessary and high-handed, the preamble of the said order is an issue of misleading facts. The District Congress Committee continues to receive written pledges from respectable persons of various Talukas, declaring their willingness to disobey this order and take the consequences.

At a crowded meeting held at Bassein yesterday the said order was condemned by various speakers and twenty people came forward to disobey it. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President, Thana District Congress Committee, characterised the said order as further proof of the hollowness of reforms and impotence of those shadowy beings called Ministers to do anything substantial in the matter of a transferred subjects even.

2 RE-ARRESTED RUSSIANS.

GET 2 MONTHS HARD LABOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

In connection with the escape of two Russians and re-arrest the Third Presidency Magistrate later sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of having escaped from lawful custody. Accused described themselves as Letts by birth but French by nationality but their appeal to the French Consul for assistance had proved unsuccessful. They contended that they had been badly treated on board the German vessel and as they had been ordered to be replaced on board they had decided to escape. They said they were afraid that they would have been killed if they went to Germany.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CASTE RESOLUTION.

MARRIAGE CHALLENGED AFTER 16 YEARS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Manchhubhai Savanchand Hirabhai Kalianchand and others (Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of discharge passed by Mr. J. J. Taleyarkhan, First Class Magistrate of Surat. The petitioner had filed a complaint under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code for defamation against the opponents.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts are briefly these:-

The complainant and the accused are members of the Visa Oswal Jain community of Surat. About 16 years ago the petitioner married for a second time at Ahmedabad a girl named Manikor, belonging to the Dasa Shrimali caste. The petitioner came down to Surat immediately after the marriage and since then both had been living openly as husband and wife up to the present day. After two years of marriage a son was born to them, who is now about 14 years of age.

Ever since the birth of the boy, the boy and the mother have been treated as members of the caste without any objection from any member of the caste. They used to attend caste dinners like other members of the caste and used to take part in all other functions and ceremonies at other places in the caste as members of the caste. The pregnancy ceremony of the petitioner's wife was also duly and regularly performed and all the relatives and others attended the same and 'chaula' was also offered to them. There were other religious ceremonies performed by the petitioner and even then the caste people and relations attended.

Nothing happened for a long period of 16 years till after the marriage when on the 20th May, 1920, a meeting of the caste was held at the house of opponent No. 1, who is the president of the Committee appointed by the caste. This meeting was convened for consideration of six other matters relating to the caste affairs, and after disposing of these matters the meeting dispersed. But the opponents continued to sit there and some time after on the proposal of opponent No. 2 to the effect that the woman who was staying with the petitioner was not his married wife still the son of that woman came to dine in the caste and he must be therefore stopped. Thereupon a resolution was passed by which it was resolved: "That the petitioner's son Laxmichand should not be allowed to participate in caste dinners till the petitioner fully satisfied and convinced the Managing Committee that he had married Manikor according to the Shastra and marriage rites, that the petitioner should be informed of this and that in spite of that if the boy came to and the caste dinner he should be turned out." This was supported by opponent No. 3 and others joined in the resolution.

All this was done in the absence of the petitioner without calling him and giving him an opportunity of explaining the situation. The meeting was not called for the purpose of considering this matter at all but the opponents took undue advantage of the occasion to pass the resolution against the petitioner, which was highly injurious to his reputation. The resolution contained an innuendo that Manikor was not validly married and therefore the boy was the offspring of illegitimate intercourse. This was done simply with a view to lower the reputation of the petitioner and to damage him in the eyes of his caste and the public without any justification. Whatever, particularly in view of the fact that the boy and the mother both were being recognised by the caste as members for a long period of 16 years. A notice was therefore given to the opponents to explain their position, but no reply was given hence the petitioner filed the present complaint for defamation under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.

The opponents pleaded good faith and bona fides and justified their action as being in the interests of the caste and claimed protection under Exception 8 of Section 499.

CASE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The case was heard by Mr. Kashibhai Patel, who after examining a number of witnesses for the prosecution framed a charge against the opponents under Section 499, I. P. C. But before the trial could proceed further Mr. Kashibhai was transferred and the case ultimately came on before the present Magistrate, Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan. The accused claimed to have a de novo trial which was allowed and after examining certain witnesses the learned Magistrate held that the evidence did not show that the opponents had committed any offence, and holding that the opponents were protected by exception 8 to Section 499, discharged the opponents under Section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments, rejected the application.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Mukundrao B. Dave appeared for the petitioner.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST

In the Division Court, No. 2.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits)

275-21—Payne and Co. The New Prece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. v Thacker, Merwanji K and Co. Part heard.

1322-21—H B Chothia, Messrs Bhawanji Murji and Co. a firm v Khimji Khetsy a firm, Malvi, H E and Co. Part Heard 6-8-21.

1109-20—Edg. G W and Co. Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhoy Kt. v Bai Meherbai, Bo. manji Edulji Cadinath, Wadia G and Co.

3675-20—Shroff and Co. Bai Arabai Mukherjibhoy Cassinath v Munshershaw Dadabhoy Mehta, Forbes and Co.

1578-21—Crawford B and Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v Johan B Pres.

1781-21—Merwanji K and Co. Messrs. Hajt Jamal Nooriamohed a firm v. Allabux Somji Dosa and anr.

889-21—Mulla and M. Mahomed I K Rowji v Abdulla, Husein, and ors. Pandia and Co. Merwanji K. & Co.

1930-21—Wadia G and Co. Kedarmal Bhramal Harjee and Co. a firm and ors. Andrade Cunha, Sham M and H.

2652-20—Payne and Co. Lalji Jivanshigh v Mabowallanalal Rewashanker and ors. Madhok and Chhib.

72-21—Moti and Devi, Bai Hoosenbee widow v Soni, Nurani Ludha.

73-21—Moti and Devi, Bai, Hoosenbee widow v Govind Sakharam.

585-21—Ard H D and Co. Ayub Noor Mahomed Dinracifey v Thakorebhai, Chunilal and ors. Vachha and Co. Nowrojee Dalal and Co.

1761-21—Mulla and M. Cawasji Jamsetji Kapadia and ors v Hormusji Jamsetji Mistri and ors. Ekbote G W and Co.

1989-21—Payne and Co. Messrs H Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd v Madame Hejam, Mulla and M.

1990-21—Payne and Co. Messrs H. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd v Grace Humphreys, Little and Co.

1991-21—Maia J and M. Abdul Kadar Omerbhai and ors. v. Mahomed Buxalla Bux and ors. Sham M and H.

2142-27—Sham M and H. Kulsumbai widow v Adamji Abdul Hussein Khokhawalla, Moti and Devi.

2149-21—Wadia G and Co. The Central Bank of India Ltd. v De Rirji N Ahlesaria Ed. G W and Co.

2159-21—Little and Co. John Chandos Reasoner v S B Stout. Mulla and M.

986-21—Surveyor and Co., Bai Rahabai Sahebwindow v Ratilal Pitamber, a firm. Nandia and Co.

1066-21—Shroff and Co. Cooverji Hormusji Plumber v Nowroji Ratanji Chhoi and ors. Smetham B and Co.

1246-21—Moti and Devi, Dair Ebrahim Esmail Cassam Gamadia v Bhanja Mithomedsing Gajdharsing and anr. M B Chothia.

2035-21—Mulla and M. Haji Abdulla Haji Ela, Haji Ebrahim Haji Nathoo and ors.

LONG CAUSE.

1287-19.—Jeh. H and S, Dagdoba Rangdoba Gatey v Kapur and Partap and ors. Matu. J and M. Part heard 1-10-20.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2628-19—Mehta L and Co., D. Chhotalal and Co., a firm v. Dharamsi Meghji a firm. Tyabji D and Co. Part heard 28-9-20.

1131-19—Mehta D and L. Vithaldas Jagjiwandass a firm, v. Chunilal Bhikalal a firm, Daph. F and D.

1086-18—Wadia G and Co. Messrs Haji Gani Sumar a firm Khimji Hirji Koyani, Ardeshir H. D and Co.

CASTE DISOBEDIENCE.

COOPERATIVE PHILANTHROPY.—Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni writes that in cooperation with the Dean and Professors of the Grant Medical College, a scheme has been formed to start a book depot cooperative society for the benefit of medical students with a subscribed capital of Rs. 40,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. One of the objects of the scheme is to devote part of the profits for the relief and scholarship of medical students.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S ABATEMENT.—The Observer writes, that the surprise visit of His Excellency was most gratifying, but he is very sorry that the Architectural section was not also inspected. He says that the scheme drawn up by Mr. Willet for a College of Architecture is a splendid one and hopes that the government will proceed with it.

"UN-ENGLISH".—Treating Bludgeon is horrified with anyone using the words 'Un-English,' 'Un-British,' and other expressions conveying the idea of superiority of those commodities of British Rule. He says that we have seen enough of these things in trains, in the streets, in the clubs, in plantations, in public services and in law courts.

NON-COOPERATION.—Mr. M. D. Lavangia, member of the C. P. Congress Committee has published a small pamphlet on the utilities of the Non-Cooperation movement. In this pamphlet he deals with National Education, Temperance Movement, Swadeshi, Boycott of Courts and Non-Payment of taxes and shows how these different items of the Non-Cooperation programme are of much financial benefit to India, especially the temperance movement, Swadeshi and Boycott of Courts. He says that by adopting Swadeshi goods, nearly 65 crores of rupees will be saved to India and temperance, by giving more advantages for people to earn, lessen their cost of living. In conclusion he appeals to the nation to ponder over these questions and adopt the Non-Cooperation programme.

EXCISE AND SALT DEPARTMENT.—An aggrieved graduate says that better grades and promotions should be given to educated men in this Department as is being done in other departments, in order to attract men of higher qualifications.

THREE AND 3½ PER CENT G. P. NOTES.—Mr. S. S. Chakravarti, writing from Calcutta, says that the repeated issue of post war securities at unprecedentedly high rate of interest has depreciated the value of three and 3½ per cent G. P. Notes and appeals to the Government to relieve the distressed holders thereof either by early repayment of securities or by enhancement of the rate of interest. He also proposes to send a memorial to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on this subject in the middle of August, for which he invites signatories.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—A sufferer draws the attention of the public to the discrimination made by the authorities in Mesopotamia between Englishmen and Indians as regards pay, bonus, etc and gives instances of how re-engaged British soldiers get such emoluments as "armies of occupation bonuses" and how British officers and certain other ranks get married allowances, children allowances, separation allowances, proficiency pay, etc, while Indians are never given such advantages in spite of their purse easily.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.—Alluding to the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, about Civil Disobedience, says that the resolution was not wise in permitting any one province to decide it if it was found necessary as the movement will not gain strength when the rest of the country is inactive in the matter.

NATIONAL RIGHTS OF KHADAR.—A Ratepayer calls upon the City Fathers of Bombay to resolve that the employees of the Corporation should be supplied with Khadi clothing in consonance with the demand of the country.

FOREIGN CLOTH.—Mr. Moolchand Hanslux appeals to Mahatma Gandhi to allow such of the non-cooperators belong to poor and middle classes to continue to use foreign cloth purchased before, as, otherwise it would involve them in considerable hardship.

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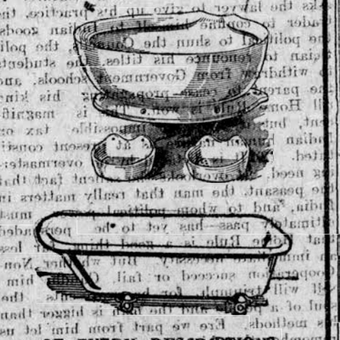

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Medicines for Cough, Asthma, Piles, (Blind and Bleeding), Hydrocele, and Sores of all kinds are also given away free.

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CONSULTATION FREE VISITING HOURS BETWEEN 12 & 3 P.M.

All Communications should be made either in English or Hindi to PANDIT KRIPARAM SARMA, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Narayan Dhabolkar Road, Malabar Hill, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S PIOLETTE PILLS for Ladies

A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED FOR REGISTRATION WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE RAILWAYMEN'S STORES, LIMITED.

PROMOTED BY

THE RAILWAY WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND BURMA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL . . RS. 50,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL . . . . RS. 30,00,000

Divided into 3,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each, the whole of the above being now issued at par.

Shares are payable as follows:—

Rs. 4 (Four only) being payable on Application,

Rs. 3 (Three only) being payable on Allotment,

and the balance of Rs. 3 (Three only) per share being payable on a Call to be issued not earlier than six months after the date of the first Allotment.

DIRECTORS:

1. N. S. T. CHARI, Esq., M. A., Governing Director, Messrs. Chari & Co., Ltd., 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.
2. N. S. BAYANKER, Esq., Merchant, Bombay and Calcutta.
3. K. B. GHOSE, Esq., Solicitor, Temple Chambers, Calcutta.
4. GELSON FORDHAM, Esq., Organising Secretary, R. W. A., Club Road, Allahabad.
5. BIMAN BIHARI SINHA, Esq., of R. W. A., Calcutta.
6. MANINDRANATH MUKERJEE, Esq., Serampore.

BANKERS:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd., Calcutta.
THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK, Ltd., Calcutta.

SOLICITOR:

K. B. GHOSE, Esq., B.L. Solicitor, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT (Bombay, Calcutta, and Nagpur).

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. CHARI & Co. Ltd., 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

5, MISSION ROW, Calcutta.

THE RAILWAYMEN'S STORES, LIMITED.

1. The Company is formed for the purposes mentioned in the Memorandum of Association and in particular for maintaining and carrying on shops in several important towns and cities of India having big Railway settlements and will deal in provisions of all kinds, oilman stores, grains, flour, rice, patent medicines, drugs, perfumery, wines and other miscellaneous articles necessary for the use of Railwaymen, and their families as well as for the general public.

2. The profits which the middle-men make in the importation and distribution of the necessities and small luxuries of life are proverbial, and generally eat away the meagre income of wage-earners and very often deprive them of even the most ordinary comforts, and the establishment of such a stores is designed mainly with a view to bring back to consumers (who it is hoped will all be shareholders) the benefits of such profits. The business will be conducted more or less on co-operative lines and wherever it is consistent with efficient and conomic management persons connected with Railwaymen will be recruited and put on the staff of the stores, and opportunities for business training will also be given to lads (children of railway employees), who will be put on as apprentices for a certain period and given practical training necessary to make them good business-men later in life. To begin with, moderate sized establishments will be opened in important centres where it will be possible to cater to the requirements of both railwaymen and the general public, and gradually as circumstances permit branches will be opened in several smaller centres. If so desired, the concern will also act as Buying Agents for the several Railway Stores already in existence for a small commission.

3. In time, as capital and accumulated profits allow, the Company will play its part in starting factories for the bulk production of goods suited to the requirements of Railwaymen and the general public.

4. This centralisation of a series of distributing agencies in different centres will concentrate in the hands of the Company an enormous buying power which will result in the purchase of commodities in the most economic manner; and this will gradually tend towards popularity and consequently a large and increasing volume of business.

5. In business of this description capital involved is generally turned over five to six times a year, but even assuming a turn-over of only about three times the capital of the Company, the total volume of business transacted will amount to a crore of rupees per annum, and on the basis of a ten per cent. margin on each turn-over(and store selling is generally done on a margin of 25 to 30 per cent.) the gross profit will amount to ten lakhs per annum out of which will have to be deducted:—

Establishment, about	Rs. 1,25,000
Sundry charges	1,00,000
Management and other expenses	1,00,000
Taxes	75,000
Total	4,00,000

i. e. (Rupees four lakhs), leaving a nett profit of six lakhs or a return of 20% on the Capital invested. It will, of course, be impossi ble to start stores all over the country so as to employ all the capital for the Company forthwith, but, as branches are pushed forward and business increases it seems reasonable to expect the above results.

6. **Promoters' Profits.**—In consideration of the Services rendered by the Railway Workmen's Association who are the promoters of the Company,—provision has been made in the articles that when the nett profit of the Company as shown by the audited balance-sheet of the Company is more than nine pr cent. of the ordinary paid-up Capital the Association will get ten per cent. of this excess amount to be utilised by it either for the benefit of the Members of its Death Benefit Fund or for any other charitable purposes which its executive might think proper.

7. The Managing Agents have their own agencies in England and on the Continent and all foreign articles therefore will be purchased for the Stores on the most economic lines in the same way as their own goods are purchased.

Agreements.—An Agreement dated———— 1921 made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Chari & Co., Ltd., 5, Mission Row, of the other part, whereby it has been agreed that Messrs Chari & Co., Ltd., shall be the Managing Agents of the Company from the date of Registration for a period of fifteen years certain and afterwards as long as they are willing to act or are removed as per terms in the Agreement. The remuneration of the Managing Agents shall be an allowance of Two Thousand Rupees per month and twelve per cent. of the profits which will be calculated as provided in the Agreement.

8. **Qualification of Directors and their Remuneration.**—Every Director shall be the holder in his own right of shares in the Capital of the Company to the value of Rs. 1,000 at least. The Directors shall be entitled each to Rs. 75 (seventy-five) by way of remuneration for every meeting attended by them, and in case of Directors living outside Calcutta they shall also be entitled to their travelling and out-of pocket expenses in addition. The Directors will not proceed to allotment unless and until five per cent. of the shares now offered is subscribed for.

9. **Commission and Brokerage.**—The Articles allow paying a commission not exceeding 5 per cent. on the nominal value of the shares now offered to be subscribed for.

10. **Preliminary Expenses.**—The preliminary expenses are estimated at about Fifteen thousand rupees and will be borne by the Company.

11. **Interest of Directors.**—Mr. N. S. T. Chari is interested as the Governing Director of the firm of Managing Agents and Mr. K. B. Ghose is interested as the Solicitor of the Company.

12. **Application for Shares.**—Applications for the shares should be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the office of the Managing Agents together with a remittance for the amount payable on application. In case of cheques sent the amount must include the commission chargeable by the Banks for realisation.

(a) If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

(b) Failure to pay any Calls on shares allotted when due, will render previous payment liable to forfeiture.

(c) Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Chari & Co., Ltd., 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.

13. **General.**—Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Agreement referred to may be inspected in the Registered Office of the Company at any time during the business hours, and any person applying for any share in this Company or who is allotted or becomes possessor of any shares in the Company will be deemed to have inspected the documents and agreements above referred to and to be bound by the same.

A Copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is attached to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

CALCUTTA, Dated 12th July 1921.

GELSON FORDHAM,
by the pen of T. H. W. Dowman.
MANINDRANATH MUKERJEE.
BIMAN BIHARI SINHA.
N. S. T. CHARI.
N. S. BAYANKER,
by the pen of C. K. K. Aiyengar.
K. B. GHOSE.

THE RAILWAYMEN'S STORES, Ltd.

No.....

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.. .. .. ..Rs. 50,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL.. .. ..Rs. 30,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 3.00,000 SHARES OF Rs. 10 EACH.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF

THE RAILWAYMEN'S STORES, LIMITED.

5, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Calcutta,. The Calcutta Industrial Bank, Ltd., Calcutta, the sum of Rs..... being a deposit of Rs. 4 per share on.....Share in the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of your Prospectus, dated the 12th of July 1921, and the Memorandum and (Articles of Association of the Company: and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us. I/we also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 3 per share on allotment and the balance of Rs. 3 per share on a Call to be issued not earlier than six months after the date of the first Allotment.

Signature.....

Name in full .....

Address.....

Description .....

Date.....1921.

This form must be sent entire to the Company's Bankers along with the remittance.

THE RAILWAYMEN'S STORES, Ltd.

BANKERS' RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION DEPOSIT.

No.....

Received the.....day of.....1921

from.....

sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 4 per share

on.....Shares in the abovenamed Company.

(This Receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate.)

TEL WARSHIP

MOTOR OWNERS

Why? You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.

A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEFF

All-Steel

FOLDING STOOL

(PATENTED)

Fills a Long-Felt Want—Convenient and Comfortable Folds easily and quickly to such small proportions that it can be slipped into any ordinary coat pocket. Weighs only 28 ounces (794 Grams) and will support over 300 pounds (136 kg.).

Spring steel, black enameled, flexible steel seat. Rust and vermin-proof. No cloth used—no glue to soften and separate. Best and lightest weight all-steel folding stool ever built.

Perforated, non-stretching,

Agents Wanted.

SPECIAL TERMS.

VISRAM BROS.,

4, WATERLOO MANSIONS, Wodehouse Rd. BOMBAY.

Sale Sale Sale

SALE OF NEW MOTOR CARS

The following (**BRAND NEW CARS**) are offered for Sale at extremely low prices:—

Please ascertain prices elsewhere and then see us.

2 CROSSLEYS 25 H. P. Manchester Touring (English) body, a luxurious car for Nobility.

3 CITROENS 4 seater touring body. The most economical car in the world.

1 ELGIN-SIX Sporting Model, an attractive body with disc wheels.

1 ELGIN-SIX Touring 5 seater.

1 STOREY 12 H. P. 4 cyl. English car with an attractive body.

1 STOREY 20 H. P. 4 cyl. a comfortable body with an attractive design in stripes and an attractive radiator.

9 OVERLANDS (4) We offer these cars at a very low price.

WE DEFY ANY COMPETITION.

We provide all facilities for GARAGE, PETROL, REPAIRS, etc.

SALE BEGINS **10th AUG.**

AND WILL CLOSE **20th AUG.**

THE

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,

310, LAMINGTON ROAD, (off Jacob Circle).

Head Office:—320, MINT ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

POLICY OF SECRECY CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 7.

The "Tribune" criticises the policy of secrecy adopted by the authorities of the All-India Congress Committee in regard to the proceedings of their meeting and in the course of a leaderette says:—We desire to associate ourselves with the protest entered by the Associated Press representative at Bombay against the exculsion from the meetings of the all-India Congress Committee of representatives of the Press. The All-India Congress Committee is not merely an executive but a deliberative body. It is a miniature Congress in itself. We cannot indeed be wrong in saying that its strength compares not unfavourably with the total number of delegates present at not a few of the earlier sessions of the congress. Every bit of work it does is work as to which the public is anxious to have all information that it can possibly obtain and that at the earliest moment.

In the circumstances there is no valid reason why the proceedings of the body should, as a rule, be treated as private or enshrouded in secrecy. Nor is the secrecy of any real avail. Where three hundred persons meet together for the discussion of questions of great public importance, it is next to an impossibility to prevent at least some disclosures being made. In England it is a matter of common knowledge that the Press is sometimes able to publish fairly correct reports even of discussions in such a small and select body as the Cabinet. In India the Press is not as enterprising as in England, but this has not prevented every newspaper of some standing in the country from publishing some sort of a report of what took place at the recent meetings.

EFFECT OF SECRECY.

The only effect of the policy of secrecy has been that these reports based as they must be on the second or third hand information, were on some points both inaccurate and misleading. Surely the Committee gains nothing and may lose a good deal by permitting such reports to be published, and they will continue to be published as long as it does not hold its sessions in the public. This is not to say that occasions for secrecy may never arise. But when they do arise there is nothing to prevent the president from asking the press representatives to go out.

LUCKNOW MUNICIPALITY.

NO ADDRESS TO MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 8.

A resolution to present an address to Mr Gandhi was considered to-day at a meeting of the Lucknow Municipal Board, and was negatived by the President's casting vote.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SOME RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Mohummad Faiyaz Khan of Agra, has given notice of moving among others the following resolutions in the Simla Session of the Legislative Assembly.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Musalmans should be debarred from the service in the Criminal Investigation Department.

This Assembly is strongly of opinion and recommends to the Governor General that the Government should under no circustance whatever compel its servants especially those employed in the Military Department to execute any Government orders that may be contrary to the Commandments of their respective religion.

In view of the fact that in some countries undue restrictions are imposed on the free entry and movements of the Indians. This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council the immediate need of imposing similiar restrictions on the free entry and movements of the citizens of such countries in India.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council there should not be any restrain or restrictions imposed on Indian Commissioned Officers for beinz posted as Military Officers in the British Regiments.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that no Grant in aid should be given by the Government to such European and Anglo-Indian Educational Institutions in India as refuse to admit Indian students beyond a certain percentage.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that no grant in aid should be given by the Government to such Educational Institutions in India as compel the students to receive religious instructions contrary to the faith of the students and their guardians.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a committee of enquiry with non-official majority be appointed to enquire into grievances of the Civil population residing in Cantonment areas and to suggest the necessary changes in the Cantonment code.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.

At a meeting of the above Sabha of Bombay, held on the 7th instant, Sardar Jagat Singh Akali (Pardesi) while delivering a felicitous speech on the Gurdwara movement, referred to the sufferings of Bhai Teja Singh and Bhai Kartar Singh and it was unanimously resolved to express their heartiest congratulations and deepest sympathy with these two Sikh valiant patriots and their families for the firm stand they made for the sacred cause. The meeting also regretted for the unjustified Government policy. Further the meeting expressed its gratitude to the All-India Congress Committee for its recognising the Sikh community as of equal status with others.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SOME INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. M. A. Havelivala asked: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state in what respects the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme of the Development Department differs from the Schemes of the Sixties? What are the circumstances which render necessary the present Scheme?

(b) Will Government say how the proposed Back Bay Ccheme will benefit poor and middle classes of Bombay?

(c) Are Government aware that there is a strong public feeling in Bombay against the Back Bay Scheme being carried out?

(d) Will Government be pleased to place on the table the actual estimates of costs of reclaiming the Back Bay, the period it will take to complete the Scheme, the amount of interest payable on borrowings by Government for the purpose?

A.—(a) The "Scheme of the Sixties" related to a larger area than the present scheme, 1,500 acres as compared with 1,145. The essential difference between the two Schemes is that while for the earlier scheme every ounce of filling material would have had to be transported by road or rail, in the present Scheme the "filling," except a covering of murum, is to be obtained by dredging from the bottom of the sea. The failure of the earlier scheme was due to wild speculation, culminating in the collapse of the Bombay Bank.

(b), (c) and (d) The Member is referred to a press note which will be published shortly.

COST OF CERTAIN SCHEMES OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked: (1) Will the Government be pleased to state roughly what each of the following schemes of the Development Department is estimated to cost: (a) the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, (b) the East Colaba Reclamation Scheme, (c) the 50,000 oneroom tenements promised by H. E. the Governor in his speech at the Poona session of the Council last year, (d) the restoration of the 14,000 tenements at present unfit for human habitation referred to in the same speech?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to give a rough estimate of the return they hope for, from the completion of the schemes (a) and (b) respectively referred to in question (1)?

(3) If the return from the schemes (a) and (b) exceed the total expenditure on them, how do the Government propose to utilise the net proceeds?

A.—As regards the Back Bay Scheme, the Member is referred to a press note which will be published shortly. Information in regard to the East Colaba Scheme will be available in the near future and will be published. The Member will be able to judge of the probable financial results of the reclamation schemes when he sees the information. It is quite premature to consider the question of the disposal of the surplus and Government do not propose to make any statement about it. The cost of the housing scheme will depend mainly on the result of the efforts being made to obtain adequate supplies of material at reasonable rates. No estimate of the cost of the whole housing scheme can be framed at present. The restoration of tenements unfit for human habitation is a matter for the owners of the tenements to deal with, in accordance with such requisitions as may be made by the Municipality.

BACK BAY SCHEME.

4. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether and, if so, how the carrying of the Reclamation schemes will benefit directly or indirectly the poorer classes of people in the Bombay City?

(b) Is it a fact that the Back Bay Scheme is being proceeded with by the Government to the detriment or neglect of the housing schemes for industrial workers?

A.—The answer to clause (b) of this question is in the negative. As regards (a) the Members is referred to a press note which will be published shortly.

ALIGARH RIOT CASE.

27 COMMITTEED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 8.

Thakur Sardar Singh, 1st Class Magistrate passed orders in the collectorate riot case to-day. He framed the charge sheet under section 147 and 332 and committed 27 out of 30 accused to the sessions. Aley Ali, Mashooq Ali and Mairu have been released. The hearing of the case of burning the Aligarh Darwaza police chawki has already commenced against the 5 accused.

MR. PARANJPYE'S POLICY CONDEMNED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Aug. 8.

At a mass meeting held at Sinnar under the presidency of Mr. Rao Saheb P atil Kale resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's educational policy, demanding free and compulsory education at any cost and prohibition of liquor trade by law.

KARNATAKA NON-BRAHMINS SPECIAL GRIEVANCES.

On the occasion of H. E. the Governor's recent visit to Belgaum, the Karnataka Non-Brahmin League presented an address on the 2nd instant. The address dwelt upon the special grievances of the non-Brahmins of the Karnatak Provinces and while, affirming their faith in the good intentions of British Rule, requested his Excellency to make primary education general, to secure greater representation of the Karnataka Non-Brahmins on the Council and larger recruitment into public services. The address also urged the appointment of a committee to enquire into the administration of forests in Kanara and Belgaum.

For "Reconstruction" after Illness

for all who are run-down, under-weight; for those whose digestion needs a rest, but who at the same time need building up, Glaxo presents the potent body-building, flesh-forming, nerve-restoring elements of pure cow's milk in a form in which they can be entirely assimilated without taxing the most enfeebled digestion.

Glaxo

is the "super-milk" diet

whether taken as a milk-drink or used instead of ordinary milk for Invalid Cookery.

Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside its air-tight sealed tin. You prepare it instantly by the addition of BOILING WATER ONLY.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE

Through

Messrs. **GRINDLAY & Co.,**

BOMBAY.

DON'T MISS THIS OFFER!

INDIA'S Wonderful New Medicine FREE!

TO demonstrate the outstanding excellence of Ker-nak as an after-dinner pill, and its eminent suitability for sicknesses induced by Indian climatic conditions, the Proprietors have arranged a limited distribution of Free Sample Boxes.

Thus you can prove for yourself the high value of this wonderful new medicine which, without the use of mineral drugs, removes the cause of ill-health.

In a soothing natural way, like Nature's fruits, Ker-nak Pills purify, tone-up and strengthen the liver, stomach and bowels. They are of inestimable value to sufferers from bilious headaches, constipation, liver chill, indigestion, debility, flatulence, colic, etc.

Ker-nak Pills are obtainable at One Rupee per bottle of all Bazaars and Medicine Vendors. Post free at same price, from Ker-nak Remedy Ltd., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SEND THIS COUPON!

and a one anna stamp, to Ker-nak Natural Remedy-Ltd., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for trial sample. Mention this newspaper and write your name and address clearly. I.K. 48

5,000 SAMPLE BOXES TO BE GIVEN AWAY

BOMBAY AGENTS: Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. *wiring and installations undertaken.* Also Hand and Pow[er] Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.

Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,

17 19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort,

Telegram.—Thinenco. Telephone No. 3825 **BOMBAY.** Post Box No. 815

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Destroys Mosquitos Rs 1-8 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."

If you are inclined to have a complete and perfect Cure of the wasting Diabetes," please see details on Saturday's issue of this paper Consult in person for further information to: Ghia building, Khetwadi Main Road, opposite N. G. Library. Girgaon. Bombay, Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p. m.

AUTOMATIC

ICE CREAM FREEZER without Handle SIMPLE RELIABLE

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co
HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapp—Myrrabolams—Momtal Silajit—Kiar Ayeon. etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLKS

(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked

Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

THE
Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

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OPP. CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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AUTO-ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS

Nothing but the Best

Telegram— "WIREWHEEL."

The Liberty Motor Co.,
Sandhurst Bridge,
Bombay, No 4

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EST: 1909

Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workmen. Orders executed promptly and carefully. Please Phone up 4008 for our representative

SWADESHI CLOTHS IN STOCK.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & Co.

20, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PHONE No. 4008.

The Hind Tank Mfg. Company

Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys, Boilers, etc

We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round) Chimneys, Trusses; Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dust bins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients.

We Invite Government, Railways, Municipalities, and others for a trial order.

Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, Bombay.
GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER,
SOLE AGENT.

PARIPAN

NACOUER ENAMEL

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used throughout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish and Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**

The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.

House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly sought after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—
The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA :
SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.
20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCK OF WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE

has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—

H. A. KADIR & Co.

Telegrams:—"MOTORSTORE." Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests	Bronchitis
Coughs	Consumption
Colds	Spitting of Blood.

If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot by anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:—

MARTIN & HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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KING OF TYPEWRITERS

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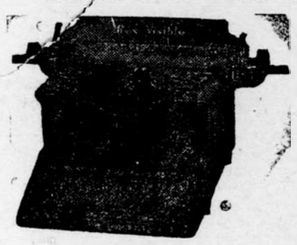

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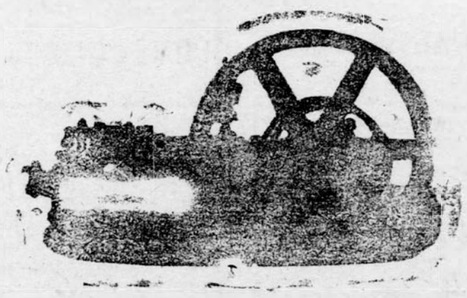

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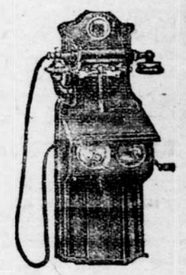

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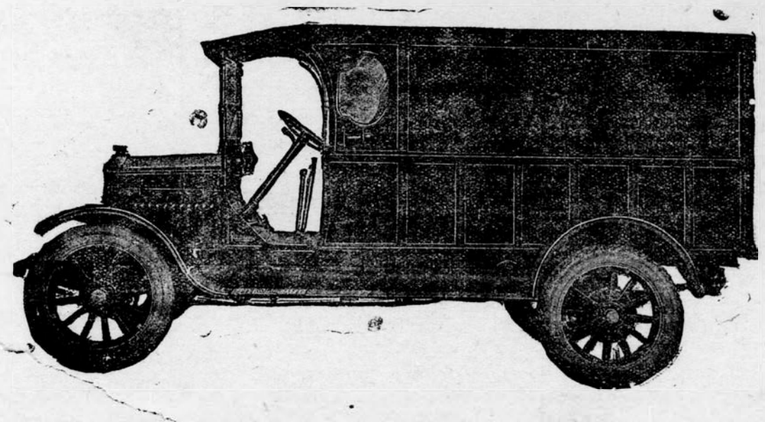

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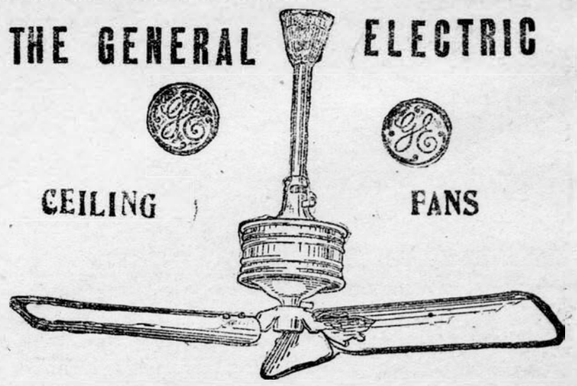

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